

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of the state of Washington have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Office of Financial Management (OFM) is the primary authority for the state's accounting and reporting requirements. OFM has adopted the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles nationally. For government-wide and enterprise fund reporting, the state follows only those private-sector standards issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict the pronouncements of the GASB. Following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the state of Washington, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered: all funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are legally part of the state (the primary government); organizations for which the state is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the state are such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Financial accountability exists when the primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or a jointly appointed board. An organization is fiscally dependent if it is unable to determine its budget without another government having the substantive authority to approve or modify that budget, to levy taxes or set rates or charges without substantive approval by another government, or to issue bonded debt without substantive approval by another government.

Based on these criteria, the following are included in the financial statements of the primary government:

STATE AGENCIES - Except as otherwise described herein, all state elected offices, departments, agencies, commissions, boards, committees, authorities, and councils (agencies) and all funds and subsidiary accounts of the state are included in the primary government. Executives of these agencies are either elected, directly appointed by the Governor, appointed by a board which is appointed by the Governor, or appointed by a board which is in part appointed by the Governor.

Additionally, a small number of board positions are established by statute or independently elected. The state Legislature creates these agencies, assigns their programs, approves operational funding, and requires financial accountability. The Legislature also authorizes all bond issuances for capital construction projects for the benefit of state agencies. The legal liability for these bonds and the ownership of agency assets resides with the state.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES - The governing boards of the five state universities, the state college, and the 34 state community and technical colleges are appointed by the Governor. Each college's governing board appoints a president to function as chief administrator. The state Legislature approves budgets and budget amendments for the colleges' appropriated funds, which include the state's General Fund as well as certain capital projects funds. The state Treasurer issues general obligation debt for major campus construction projects. However, the colleges are authorized to issue revenue bonds for construction of facilities for certain revenue generating activities such as housing, dining, and parking. These revenue bonds are payable solely from and secured by fees and revenues derived from the operation of constructed facilities; the legal liability for the bonds and the ownership of the college assets reside with the state. Colleges do not have separate corporate powers and sue and are sued as part of the state with legal representation provided through the state Attorney General's Office. Since the colleges are legally part of the state, their financial operations, including their blended component units, are reported in the primary government financial statements using the fund structure prescribed by GASB, not discretely reported according to the fund structure of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants college and university reporting model.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, administers seven retirement systems for public employees of the state and political subdivisions: the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Employees' Retirement System, the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System, the Washington State Patrol Retirement System, the Judicial Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement Fund. The director of the Department of Retirement Systems is appointed by the Governor.

There are two additional retirement systems administered outside of the Department of Retirement Systems. The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund is administered through the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, which is appointed by the Governor. The Judicial Retirement Account is administered through the Administrator for the Courts under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration.

The state Legislature establishes laws pertaining to the creation and administration of all public retirement systems. The participants of the public retirement systems together with the state provide funding for all costs of the systems based upon actuarial valuations. The state establishes benefit levels and approves the actuarial assumptions used in determining contribution levels.

All nine of the aforementioned retirement systems are included in the primary government's financial statements.

BLENDING COMPONENT UNIT

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are part of the state's operations in substance. Accordingly, they are reported as part of the state and blended into the appropriate funds. The following is blended in the state's financial statements:

Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) – The TSA was created by the Washington State Legislature in March 2002 as a public instrumentality separate and distinct from the state. It is governed by a five-member board appointed by the governor. It was created to issue bonds to securitize a portion of the state's future tobacco settlement revenue in order to generate funds for increased costs of health care, long-term care, and other programs of the state. In November 2002, the TSA issued \$517 million in bonds and transferred \$450 million to the state in exchange for 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenue stream for the estimated 17-year period that the bonds remain outstanding.

Financial reports for the TSA may be obtained from the authority at the following address:

Tobacco Settlement Authority
1000 Second Ave, Suite 2700
Seattle, WA 98104-1046

DISCRETE COMPONENT UNITS

Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements. Discretely presented component units are legally separate from the state and primarily serve or benefit those outside of the state. They are financially accountable to the state, or have relationships with the state such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. These entities are reported as discrete component units because state officials either serve on or appoint the members of the governing bodies of the authorities. The state also has the ability to influence the operations of the authorities through legislation. The following entities are discretely presented in the financial statements of the state in the component units column:

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission, the Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority, the Washington Health Care Facilities Authority, and the Washington Economic Development Finance Authority (financing authorities) were created by the state Legislature in a way that specifically prevents them from causing the state to be liable or responsible for their acts and obligations, including, but not limited to, any obligation to pay principal and interest on financing authority bonds. The financing authorities cannot obligate the state, either legally or morally, and the state has not assumed any obligation of, or with respect to, the financing authorities.

Financial reports of these financing authorities may be obtained from each authority at the following addresses:

Washington Health Care Facilities Authority
410 - 11th Avenue SE, Suite 201
PO Box 40935
Olympia, WA 98504-0935

Washington State Housing Finance Commission
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority
1000 Second Avenue, Suite 2700
Seattle, WA 98104-1046

The Washington State Public Stadium Authority (PSA) was created by the state Legislature to acquire, construct, own, and operate a football/soccer stadium, exhibition center, and parking garage. Construction was completed in 2002. PSA capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, total \$467 million. The state issued general

obligation bonds for a portion of the cost of the stadium construction. The total public share of the stadium and exhibition center cost did not exceed \$300 million from all state and local government funding sources, as defined in statute. Project costs in excess of \$300 million were the responsibility of the project's private partner, First & Goal, Inc. The bonds are being repaid through new state lottery games, a state sales tax credit, extension of the local hotel/motel tax, and parking and admissions taxes at the new facility. Financial reports of the PSA may be obtained at the following address:

Washington State Public Stadium Authority
401 Second Avenue South, Suite 520
Seattle, WA 98104-0280

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The state presents two basic government-wide financial statements: the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These government-wide financial statements report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The financial information for the primary government is distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

Statement of Net Assets – The Statement of Net Assets presents the state's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities. As a general rule, balances between governmental and business-type activities are eliminated.

Assets and liabilities are presented in a net assets format in order of liquidity. Net assets are classified into three categories:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net assets result when constraints are placed on net asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Statement of Activities - The Statement of Activities reports the extent to which each major state program is supported by general state revenues or is self-financed through fees and intergovernmental aid. For governmental activities, a major program is defined as a function. For business-type activities, a major program is an identifiable activity.

Program revenues offset the direct expenses of major programs. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function or activity. Program revenues are identified using the following criteria:

- Charges to customers for goods and services of the program. A customer is one who directly benefits from the goods or services or is otherwise directly affected by the program, such as a state citizen or taxpayer, or other governments or nongovernmental entities.
- Amounts received from outside entities that are restricted to one or more specific program. These amounts can be operating or capital in nature.
- Earnings on investments that are restricted to a specific program are also considered program revenues.

General revenues consist of taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues.

Generally the effect of internal activities is eliminated. Exceptions to this rule include charges between the health insurance and workers' compensation insurance programs and various other state programs and functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and revenues reported for the various activities involved.

Fund Financial Statements

The state uses 536 accounts that are combined into 55 rollup funds. The state presents separate financial statements for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column regardless of fund type. Internal service and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type. Major funds include:

Major Governmental Funds:

- **General Fund** is the state's primary operating fund. This fund accounts for all financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.
- **Higher Education Special Revenue Fund** primarily accounts for grants and contracts received for research and other educational purposes. This fund also accounts for charges for services by state institutions of higher education.
- **Higher Education Endowment Permanent Fund** accounts for gifts and bequests that the donors have specified must remain intact. Each gift is governed by various restrictions on the investment and use of the funds.
- **Debt Service Funds** account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on the state's bonds issued in support of governmental activities.
- **Capital Projects Funds** account for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of major capital facilities including higher education facilities.
- **Common School Permanent Fund** accounts for the principal derived from the sale of timber. Interest earned is used for the benefit of common schools.

Major Enterprise Funds:

- **Workers' Compensation Fund** accounts for the workers' compensation program that provides medical, time-loss, and disability benefit payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries.
- **Unemployment Compensation Fund** accounts for the unemployment compensation program. It accounts for the deposit of funds requisitioned from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, to provide services to eligible participants within the state, and to pay unemployment benefits.
- **Higher Education Student Services Fund** is used by colleges and universities principally for bookstore, cafeteria, parking, student housing, food service, and hospital business enterprise activities.

The state includes the following governmental and proprietary fund types within nonmajor funds:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

- **Special Revenue Funds** account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments, or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. These include a variety of state programs including public safety and health assistance programs; natural resource and wildlife protection and management programs; the state's transportation programs which include the operation of the state's ferry system and maintenance and preservation of non-interstate highway system; K-12 school construction; and construction and loan programs for local public works projects.

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds:

- **Enterprise Funds** account for the state's business type operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services including: the health insurance program; the state lottery; state liquor stores; the guaranteed college tuition program; and the convention and trade center.
- **Internal Service Funds** account for the provision of legal, motor pool, data processing, risk management, and other services by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the state on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The state reports the following fiduciary funds:

- **Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds** are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust by the state for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, and other employee benefit plans.
- **Investment Trust Fund** accounts for the external portion of the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is reported by the state as the sponsoring government.
- **Private-Purpose Trust Funds** are used to report trust arrangements, other than pension and investment trusts, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments such as the administration of unclaimed property.
- **Agency Funds** account for resources held by the state in a custodial capacity for other governments, private organizations or individuals.

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

– The state’s proprietary funds make a distinction between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services directly related to the principal operations of the funds. For example, operating revenues for the state’s workers’ compensation and health insurance funds consist of premiums collected and investment earnings. Operating expenses consist of claims paid to covered individuals, claims adjustment expenses, costs of commercial insurance coverage and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating, including interest expense and investment gains and losses.

Application of Restricted/Unrestricted Resources –

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the state’s policy to use restricted resources first and then use unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

For fund statement reporting purposes, the state uses the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds. With the current financial resources measurement focus, generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the governmental funds balance sheet. Operating statements for these funds present inflows (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and outflows (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of expendable financial resources.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably estimated. “Available” means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Primary revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include sales taxes, business and occupation taxes, motor fuel taxes, federal grants-in-aid, and charges for services.

Revenues from property taxes are determined to be available if collected within 60 days. Taxes imposed on exchange transactions are accrued when the underlying exchange transaction occurs if collectible within one year. Revenue for timber cutting contracts is accrued when the timber is harvested. Revenues from licenses, permits, and fees are recognized when received in cash. Revenues related to expenditure driven grant agreements are recognized when both the qualifying expenditures are made and the revenues are considered available. Pledges are accrued when the eligibility requirements are met provided that they are verifiable, unconditional, probable of collection, measurable and available. All other accrued revenue sources are determined to be available if collectible within 12 months.

Property taxes are levied in December for the following calendar year. The first half-year collections are due by April 30, and the second half-year collections are due by October 31. Since the state is on a fiscal year ending June 30, the first half-year collections are recognized as revenue, if collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end. The second half-year collections are recognized as receivables offset by deferred revenue. The lien date on property taxes is January 1 of the tax levy year.

Under modified accrual accounting, expenditures are recognized when the related liability is incurred. Exceptions to the general modified accrual expenditure recognition criteria include unmatured interest on general long-term obligations which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

The state reports deferred revenues on its governmental fund balance sheet under certain conditions. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the “measurable” and the “available” criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the state before it has a legal claim to them, such as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

All proprietary and trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on their respective statements of net assets. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. Net assets are presented as 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt, 2) restricted and 3) unrestricted.

All proprietary and trust funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Cash and Investments

Investments of surplus or pooled cash balances are reported on the accompanying Statements of Net Assets, Balance Sheets and Statements of Cash Flows as “Cash and Pooled Investments.” The Office of the State Treasurer invests state treasury cash surpluses where funds can be disbursed at any time without prior notice or penalty. As a result, the cash balances of funds with surplus pooled balances are not reduced for these investments. For reporting purposes, pooled cash is stated at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the state considers cash and short-term, highly-liquid investments, that are both readily convertible to cash and are so near their maturity dates that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates, to be cash equivalents.

The method of accounting for noncurrent investments varies depending upon the fund classification. Investments in the state’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), an external investment pool operated in a manner consistent with the SEC’s Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, are reported at amortized cost. The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963.

Long-term investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

2. Receivables and Payables

Receivables in the state’s governmental funds consist primarily of taxes and federal revenues. Receivables in all other funds have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Receivables are recorded when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria (refer to Note 1.C) have

been met. All receivables are reported net of an allowance for accounts estimated to be uncollectible.

For government-wide reporting purposes, amounts recorded as interfund/interagency receivables and payables are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets, except for the net residual balances due between the governmental and business-type activities, which are reported as internal balances. Amounts recorded in governmental and business-type activities as due to or from fiduciary funds have been reported as due to or from other governments.

3. Inventories

Consumable inventories, consisting of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued and reported in the state’s financial statements if the fiscal year-end balance on hand within an agency is estimated to be \$25,000 or more. Consumable inventories are generally valued at cost using the weighted average method. Donated consumable inventories are recorded at fair market value.

Merchandise inventories are generally valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. All merchandise inventories are considered reportable for financial statement purposes.

Inventories of governmental funds are valued at cost and recorded using the consumption method. Proprietary funds expense inventories when used or sold.

For governmental fund financial reporting, inventory balances are also recorded as a reservation of fund balance indicating that they do not constitute “available spendable resources” except for \$1.7 million in federally donated consumable inventories, which are offset by deferred revenues because they do not constitute an “available” resource until consumed.

4. Capital Assets

Except as noted below, it is the state’s policy to capitalize:

- all land;
- all additions and improvements to the state highway system;
- infrastructure, other than the state highway system, with a cost of \$100,000 or more;
- all other capital assets with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more.
- Capital assets acquired by capital leases with a net present value or fair market value, whichever is less, of less than \$10,000 are not capitalized.

Purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Capital asset costs include the purchase price plus those costs necessary to place the asset in its intended location and condition for use. Normal maintenance and repair costs that do not materially add to the value or extend the life of the state's capital assets are not capitalized.

Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation, plus all appropriate ancillary costs. When the fair market value is not practically determinable due to lack of sufficient records, estimated cost is used. Where necessary, estimates of original cost and fair market value are derived by factoring price levels from the current period to the time of acquisition.

The value of assets constructed by agencies for their own use includes all direct construction costs and indirect costs that are related to the construction. In proprietary and trust funds, net interest costs (if material) incurred during the period of construction are capitalized.

Art collections, library reserve collections, and museum and historical collections, that are considered inexhaustible in that their value does not diminish over time, are not capitalized by the state if all of the following conditions are met:

- The collection is held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain.
- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
- The collection is subject to policy requirements that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for the collection.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings & building components	5-50 years
Furnishings, equipment & collections	3-50 years
Other improvements	3-50 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of capital assets retired from service, or disposed of, are removed from the accounting records.

The state capitalizes the state highway system as a network but does not depreciate it since the system is being preserved approximately at or above a condition level established by the state. That condition level is documented and disclosed. Additionally, the highway

system is managed using an asset management system that includes:

- Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of system assets,
- Performance of condition assessments of the assets at least every three years with summarization of the results using a measurement scale, and
- Annual estimation of the amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed.

All state highway system expenditures that preserve the useful life of the system are expensed in the period incurred. Additions and improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency of the system are capitalized. This approach of reporting condition instead of depreciating the highway system is called the Modified Approach.

For government-wide financial reporting purposes, capital assets of the state are reported as assets in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation expense related to capital assets is also reported in the Statement of Activities. Capital assets and the related depreciation expense are also reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

In governmental funds, capital assets are not capitalized in the accounts that acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisitions and construction are reflected as expenditures in the year acquired. No depreciation is reported.

5. Compensated Absences

State employees accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 30 days at the employee's anniversary date.

Employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one day per month without limitation on the amount that can be accumulated. Sick leave is not vested; i.e., the state does not pay employees for unused sick leave upon termination except upon employee death or retirement. At death or retirement, the state is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. In addition, the state has a "sick leave buyout option" in which each January, employees who accumulate sick leave in excess of 60 days may redeem sick leave earned but not taken during the previous year at the rate of one day's pay in exchange for each four days of sick leave.

It is the state's policy to liquidate unpaid compensated absences leave outstanding at June 30 with future resources rather than advance funding it with currently available expendable financial resources.

For government-wide reporting purposes, the state reports compensated absences obligations as liabilities in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns on the Statement of Net Assets.

For fund statement reporting purposes, governmental funds recognize an expenditure for annual and sick leave when it is paid. Proprietary and trust funds recognize the expense and accrue a liability for annual leave and estimated sick leave buyout, including related payroll taxes and benefits as applicable, as the leave is earned.

6. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations of the state are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Assets. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable original issuance premium or discount. When material, bond premiums, discounts, and issue costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds.

For governmental fund financial reporting, the face (par) amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Original issuance premiums and discounts on debt issuance are also reported as other financing sources and uses respectively. Issue costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the difference between fund assets and fund liabilities as “fund balance.” Reserved fund balance represents that portion of fund balance that is: (1) not available for appropriation or expenditure, and/or (2) legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved, designated fund balance indicates tentative plans for future use of financial resources. Unreserved, undesignated fund balance represents the amount available for appropriation.

In proprietary funds, fund equity is called net assets. Net assets is comprised of three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted.

E. Other Information

1. General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund/account, agency, and appropriation level, with administrative controls established at lower levels of detail in certain instances. The accompanying budgetary schedules presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) are not presented at the legal level of budgetary control. This is due to the large number of appropriations within individual agencies that would make such a presentation in the accompanying financial

schedules extremely cumbersome. Section 2400.121 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards provides for the preparation of a separate report in these extreme cases. For the state of Washington, a separate report has been prepared for the 2003-2005 Biennium to illustrate legal budgetary compliance. Appropriated budget versus actual expenditures, and estimated versus actual revenues and other financing sources (uses) for appropriated funds at agency and appropriation level are presented in Report CAF1054 for governmental funds. A copy of this report is available at the Office of Financial Management, 6639 Capitol Boulevard, PO Box 43113, Olympia, Washington 98504-3113. For additional budgetary information, please refer to the notes to RSI presented later in this report.

2. Insurance Activities

Workers' Compensation

Title 51 RCW establishes the state of Washington's workers' compensation program. The statute requires all applicable employers to insure payment of benefits for job related injuries and diseases through the Workers' Compensation Fund or through self-insurance. Direct private insurance is not authorized, although self-insurers are permitted to reinsure up to 80 percent of their obligations through private insurers.

The Workers' Compensation Fund, an enterprise fund, is used to account for the workers' compensation program which provides time-loss, medical, disability, and pension payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries. The main benefit plans of the workers' compensation program are funded based on rates that will keep these plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles. The supplemental pension cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments, however, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

Premiums are based on individual employers' reported payroll hours and insurance rates based on each employer's risk classification(s) and past experience. In addition to its regular premium plans, the Workers' Compensation Fund offers a retrospective premium rating plan under which premiums are adjusted annually for up to four years following the plan year based on individual employers' loss experience. Initial adjustments to the standard premiums are paid to or collected from the employers approximately ten months after the end of each plan year.

The Workers' Compensation Fund establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that

have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the benefit involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liabilities, claims adjudication, and judgments, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic, legal, and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Risk Management

Washington State operates a risk management liability program pursuant to RCW 4.92.130. The state manages its tort claims as an insurance business activity rather than a general governmental activity. The state's policy is generally not to purchase commercial insurance for the risk of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the state management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claims settlement in the Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased for employee bonds and to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Otherwise, the risk management liability program services all claims against the state for injuries and property damage to third parties. The majority of state funds and agencies participate in the risk management liability program in proportion to the anticipated exposure to liability losses.

Health Insurance

The state of Washington administers and provides medical, dental, basic life, and long-term disability insurance coverage for eligible state employees. In addition, the state offers coverage to K-12 school districts, educational service districts, political subdivisions and employee organizations representing state civil service workers. The state establishes eligibility requirements and approves plan benefits of all participating health care organizations.

The state's share of the cost of coverage for state employees is based on a per capita amount determined

annually by the Legislature and allocated to state agencies. The Health Care Authority, as administrator of the health care benefits program, collects this monthly "premium" from agencies for each active employee enrolled in the program. State employees self-pay for coverage beyond the state's contribution. Cost of coverage for non-state employees is paid by their respective employers. Most coverage is also available on a self-paid basis to eligible retirees, former employees, and employees who are temporarily not in pay status.

The state secures commercial insurance for certain coverage offered, but self-insures the risk of loss for the Uniform Medical Plan. The Uniform Medical Plan enrolled 45 percent of the eligible subscribers in Fiscal Year 2004. Claims are paid from premiums collected, and claims adjudication is contracted through a third-party administrator. Considerations in calculating liabilities include frequency of claims, administrative costs, industry inflation trends, advances in medical technology, and other social and economic factors. Liabilities include an amount for claims incurred but not reported.

3. Interfund/Interagency Activities

The state engages in two major categories of interfund/interagency activity: reciprocal and nonreciprocal.

Reciprocal interfund/interagency activity is the internal counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions and includes both interfund loans and services provided and used. Nonreciprocal activity is nonexchange in nature and includes both transfers and reimbursements.

4. Donor-restricted Endowments

The state reports endowments in higher education endowment permanent accounts. These accounts are established outside of the state treasury for use by the higher education institutions. State law permits the governing boards of the institutions to appropriate for expenditure as much of the net appreciation, realized and unrealized, in the fair value of the assets of an endowment fund as is deemed prudent under the facts and circumstances prevailing at the time.

Generally, the institutions use a 5 percent spending rate policy for authorizing and spending investment income.

The net appreciation available for authorization for expenditure by the governing board totaled \$98.4 million and is reported in the nonexpendable portion of the reserve for permanent funds.

Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes

Fund equity at July 1, 2003, has been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund equity at June 30, 2003, as previously reported	Fund Reclassification	Prior Period Adjustment	Fund equity as restated, July 1, 2003
Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ 1,368,201	-	-	\$ 1,368,201
Higher Education Special Revenue	952,690	49,913	-	1,002,603
Higher Education Endowment	1,744,473	-	-	1,744,473
Nonmajor Governmental	3,136,256	62,454	36,028	3,234,738
Proprietary Funds:				
Enterprise Funds:				
Workers' Compensation	(6,246,013)	-	-	(6,246,013)
Unemployment Compensation	1,513,465	-	-	1,513,465
Higher Education Student Services	-	810,288	(508)	809,780
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	764,103	(368,854)	-	395,249
Internal Service Funds:				
Nonmajor Internal Service Funds	(106,966)	(11,352)	8,277	(110,041)
Fiduciary Funds:				
Private Purpose Trust	62,816	(56,405)	-	6,411
Local Government Investment Pool	4,984,179	-	-	4,984,179
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	41,671,977	-	-	41,671,977
Component Units:				
Public Stadium	472,826	-	-	472,826
Nonmajor Component Units	53,121	-	-	53,121

Fund Reclassification – The state reported the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), a blended component unit, as an enterprise fund in Fiscal Year 2003. With the issuance of GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1 the state discovered that the TSA was more properly recorded as a governmental activity. As a result, certain beginning balances were required to be restated to effect proper fund classification.

The state discovered that certain accounts were misclassified as private purpose trust funds. As a result, certain beginning fund balances were restated to effect proper fund classification.

The Office of the Secretary of State reclassified certain activities to effect a more proper fund classification. Certain activities previously accounted for within an internal service fund were reclassified to a non-major governmental fund and a non-major enterprise fund.

The state reported the Higher Education Student Services Fund as a non-major enterprise fund in Fiscal Year 2003. In Fiscal Year 2004, this fund meets the criteria established by GASB Statement No. 34 to be reported as a major fund and is reclassified accordingly.

Prior Period Adjustment – Prior period adjustments of \$45 million and \$19 million respectively were recorded in the following non-major governmental funds: the Human Services Fund and the Tobacco Settlement Securitization Bond Fund. These adjustments properly reflect the accrual of tobacco settlement revenues for Fiscal Year 2003, which were collected in Fiscal Year 2004.

The Department of Ecology recorded a prior period adjustment in the General Obligation Bond Fund, which is a non-major governmental fund. The \$28 million adjustment corrected the prior year recording of a certificates of participation refunding.

The University of Washington recorded a prior period adjustment in the General Services Fund, which is a non-major internal service fund. This adjustment of \$8 million corrected amounts previously recorded as capital lease obligations. The University also recorded a \$.5 million prior period adjustment in the Higher Education Student Services Fund, which is a major enterprise fund.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

As of June 30, 2004, the carrying amount of Washington's cash and investments was \$76.8 billion. Total cash and investments at fiscal year-end amounted to \$77 billion, including cash from outstanding checks and warrants. Of this amount, cash on hand amounted to

\$687 thousand, deposits with financial institutions amounted to \$1.4 billion, and deposits in the federal Unemployment Trust Fund amounted to \$1 billion. The remaining \$ 74.6 billion represented the total carrying amount of investments.

Deposits by type, at June 30, 2004, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Type of Deposit	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance	Insured/ Collateralized	Uninsured/ Uncollateralized
Demand deposits	\$ 279,326	\$ 409,579	\$ 347,249	\$ 62,330
Certificates of deposit	893,425	893,425	887,425	6,000
Cash with fiscal and escrow agents	81,373	80,493	52,859	27,634
Total Deposits	\$ 1,254,124	\$ 1,383,497	\$ 1,287,533	\$ 95,964

DEPOSITS - At fiscal year end, 93.1 percent of the state's deposits with financial institutions were either insured or collateralized, with the remainder uninsured/uncollateralized. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covers the state's insured deposits. The Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC) provides collateral protection. The PDPC (established under Chapter 39.58 of the Revised Code of Washington) constitutes a multiple financial institution collateral pool. Pledged securities under the PDPC collateral pool are held by the PDPC's agent in the name of the collateral pool.

INVESTMENTS - The State Investment Board, the Office of the State Treasurer, and the University of Washington manage approximately 96.3 percent of the state's investing activity. Management responsibilities and investment instruments as authorized by statute follow:

STATE INVESTMENT BOARD (SIB) - Statute designates SIB as having investment management responsibility for pension funds, the Workers' Compensation Fund, permanent funds (established at statehood), and other specific funds. Pursuant to statute (Chapter 43.33A RCW) and SIB policy, SIB is authorized and invests in the following: Treasury Bills; discount notes; repurchase agreements; reverse repurchase agreements; banker's acceptances; commercial paper; guaranteed investment contracts; U.S. government and agency (government sponsored corporations eligible for collateral purposes at the Federal Reserve) securities; nondollar bonds; investment grade corporate bonds; publicly traded mortgage-backed securities; privately placed mortgages; private placements of corporate debt; U.S. and foreign common stock; U.S. preferred stock; convertible securities; private equity including but not limited to investment corporations, partnerships, and limited liability

companies for venture capital, leveraged buy-outs, real estate, or other forms of private equity; asset backed securities; and derivative securities including futures, options, options on futures, forward contracts, and swap transactions.

The SIB is authorized to utilize various derivative financial instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, financial futures, forward contracts, interest rate and equity swaps, and options, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest and currency rates while increasing portfolio returns. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, market and credit risk. SIB mitigates market risks arising from derivative transactions by requiring collateral in cash and investments to be maintained equal to the securities positions outstanding, and thereby prohibiting the use of leverage or speculation. Credit risks arising from derivative transactions are mitigated by selecting and monitoring creditworthy counterparties and collateral issuers.

Consistent with the SIB authority to invest in derivatives, international active equity managers may make limited investment in financial futures, forward contracts, or other derivative securities to manage exposure to currency rate risk and equitize excess cash holdings. No such derivative securities were held as of June 30, 2004. Domestic and foreign passive equity index fund managers may also utilize various derivative securities to manage exposure to risk and increase portfolio returns. Information on the extent of the use, and holdings of derivative securities by passive equity index fund managers is unavailable. At June 30, 2004, the only derivative securities held directly by SIB were collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's) of \$2.9 billion.

State law and Board policy permit the SIB to participate in securities lending transactions. The Board has entered into agreements with State Street Corporation (SSC) to act as agent for the SIB in securities lending transactions. As SSC is the custodian bank for the SIB, it is counterparty to securities lending transactions. Therefore, all cash collateral reinvested by SSC is reflected as Category 3 for custodial credit risk disclosure purposes.

Securities were loaned and collateralized by the SIB's agents with cash and U.S. government securities (exclusive of mortgage backed securities and letters of credit), and irrevocable letters of credit. When the loaned securities were denominated in United States dollars, or were securities whose primary trading market was located in the United States, or were sovereign debt that was issued by foreign governments, the collateral requirement was 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. When the loaned securities were not denominated in United States dollars or were securities whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, the collateral requirement was 105 percent of the market value of the loaned securities. The collateral held and market value of securities on loan at June 30, 2004 approximated \$4.9 and \$4.8 billion, respectively.

During Fiscal Year 2004, securities lending transactions could be terminated on demand by either the SIB or the borrower. The average term of overall loans was 45 days.

Cash collateral was invested by the SIBs agents in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the SIBs short-term investment pool (average weighted maturity of 358 days), or term loans. Because the securities lending agreements were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with the cash collateral. Noncash collateral could not be pledged or sold absent borrower default. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be lent.

Securities were loaned with the agreement that they could be returned in the future for exchange of the collateral. SSC indemnified the SIB by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return the cash collateral in the event a borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. SSC responsibilities included performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses, demanding adequate types and levels of collateral, and complying with applicable federal regulations concerning securities lending.

During Fiscal Year 2004, there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions nor failures by any borrower to return loaned securities or to pay distributions thereon. Further, the SIB incurred no losses

during Fiscal Year 2004 resulting from a default by either the borrowers or the securities lending agents.

The SIB has entered into a number of agreements that commit the state, upon request, to make additional investment purchases up to a stated amount. As of June 30, 2004, the state had the following unfunded investment commitments (expressed in thousands):

Private equity partnerships	\$ 4,634,432
Real estate	677,372

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER (OST) - The OST operates the state's Cash Management Account for investing cash in excess of daily requirements. Statute authorizes the OST to buy and sell the following types of instruments: U.S. government and agency securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit with qualified public depositories. Securities underlying repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are limited to those stated above.

State statutes permit the OST to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The OST, which has contracted with a lending agent to lend securities, earns a fee for this activity. The OST lending agent lends U.S. Government and U.S. Agency securities and receives collateral, which can be in the form of cash or other securities. The collateral, which must be valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities, is priced daily and, if necessary, action is taken to maintain the collateralization level at 102 percent. The cash is invested by the lending agent in repurchase agreements or money market instruments, in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the OST. The securities held as collateral and the securities underlying the cash collateral are held by the custodian. The contract with the lending agent requires them to indemnify the OST if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay the OST for income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. The OST cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

At June 30, 2004, securities on loan approximated \$886 million. All OST securities on loan were collateralized by cash and other securities and are classified in the schedule of custodial credit risk according to the category for the collateral received on the securities lent. On June 30, 2004, the average life of both the loans and the investment of cash received as collateral was one day.

The OST investment policy requires that any securities on loan be made available by the lending agent for next day liquidity at the option of the OST. During Fiscal Year 2004, the OST had no credit risk exposure to

borrowers because the amounts owed to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the OST. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions or any losses resulting from a default of a borrower or lending agent during the fiscal year.

Repurchase agreements are collateralized at 102 percent. The collateral is priced daily and held by the OST's custodian in the state's name. Collateral for mortgage-backed repurchase agreements with a maturity date longer than seven days will be priced at 105 percent of fair value, plus accrued interest. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO) used as collateral for repurchase agreements must pass the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) test, or not exceed a volatility rating of V-5 by Fitch Investor Services, or a similar rating of a nationally recognized rating agency.

State law also permits the OST to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are, by contract, sales of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The fair value of the securities pledged as collateral by the OST underlying the reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in the fair value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the OST or to provide equal value in securities or cash, the OST would suffer an economic loss equal to the differences between the fair value plus accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. The OST investment policy limits the amount of reverse repurchase agreements to 30 percent of the total portfolio. During the fiscal year, the OST did not enter into any reverse repurchase agreements and there were no obligations under reverse repurchase agreements outstanding at year-end.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON – The University's investment policies permit it to lend its securities to

broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The University's custodian lends securities of the type on loan at year-end for collateral in the form of cash or other securities. U.S. securities are loaned versus collateral valued at 102 percent of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. Non-U.S. securities are loaned versus collateral valued at 105 percent of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. At year-end, the University has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the University owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the University. The contract with the custodian requires it to indemnify the University if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay the University for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. Either the University or the borrower can terminate all securities loans on demand, although the average term of overall loans is ten days. Cash collateral is invested in a short-term investment pool. The relationship between the maturities of the investment pool and the University's loans is affected by the maturities of the securities loans made by other entities that use the custodian's pool, which the University cannot determine. Non-cash collateral cannot be sold unless the borrower defaults. Securities on loan at June 30, 2004, totaled \$366 million.

The University's investments include certain derivative instruments and structured notes that derive their value from a security, asset, or index. Such investments are governed by the University's Investment Policies and Guidelines, which effectively constrain their use by establishing (a) duration parameters which limit price sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations (market risk), (b) minimum quality ratings at both the security and portfolio level, and (c) a market index as a performance benchmark.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY - The state's investments are categorized below per GASB Statement No. 3 to give an indication of the level of risk assumed at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured, registered, or held by the state or its agent in the state's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered

investments that are held by the counterparties' trust departments or agents in the state's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments held by counterparties, or their trust departments or agents, but not in the state's name.

Investments at June 30, 2004, by investment type, are listed below (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by GASB Categories			Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	1	2	3		
Corporate bonds	\$ 8,981,350	\$ -	\$ 68,716	\$ 9,050,066	\$ 9,041,479
Corporate stocks	4,434,458	-	-	4,434,458	4,434,411
U.S. government securities	2,294,905	-	-	2,294,905	2,221,480
Government securities	648,682	-	332,345	981,027	980,999
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,010,284	-	-	3,010,284	3,010,259
Repurchase agreements	2,319,927	-	800,000	3,119,927	3,101,927
Asset backed securities	20,257	-	-	20,257	20,254
Commercial paper	499	-	282,616	283,115	282,617
Discount notes	4,677,803	-	-	4,677,803	4,675,322
Municipal bonds	7,507	-	-	7,507	7,511
Variable rate notes	149,986	-	2,004,317	2,154,303	2,154,303
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	-	1,189,396	1,189,396	1,189,396
Other	161,887	1,174	159,055	322,116	322,118
	<u>\$ 26,707,545</u>	<u>\$ 1,174</u>	<u>\$ 4,836,445</u>	31,545,164	31,442,076
Mutual funds				4,635,945	4,425,607
Mortgages				1,663,449	1,663,449
Real estate				4,196,467	4,194,949
Private equity				6,176,506	6,290,571
Guaranteed investment contracts				576,217	576,217
Investments held by broker-dealers under securities lending programs:					
U.S. government securities				5,290,839	5,290,839
U.S. agency securities				483,364	483,364
Other investments				335,072	335,072
Commingled investment funds					
Foreign				3,398,013	3,398,013
Domestic				16,169,390	16,169,390
Other investment types				116,611	158,014
Total Investments				<u>\$ 74,587,037</u>	<u>\$ 74,427,561</u>

Note 4 - Receivables and Deferred Revenues

A. Governmental Funds

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Taxes Receivable	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor	Total
				Governmental Funds	
Property	\$ 818,737	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 721	\$ 819,458
Sales	1,139,537	-	-	16,174	1,155,711
Business and occupation	339,616	-	-	-	339,616
Estate	17,948	-	-	-	17,948
Fuel	-	-	-	79,099	79,099
Other	73,166	-	-	6,138	79,304
Subtotals	2,389,004	-	-	102,132	2,491,136
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	27,887	-	-	140	28,027
Total Taxes Receivable	\$ 2,361,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,992	\$ 2,463,109

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor	Total
				Governmental Funds	
Public assistance	\$ 1,199,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,199,238
Accounts receivable	16,502	80,717	768	54,706	152,693
Interest	-	7,326	6,970	4,933	19,229
Loans	865	121,806	-	231,568	354,239
Long-term contracts	2,719	-	8,245	107,729	118,693
Miscellaneous	10,997	15,881	8,122	85,623	120,623
Subtotals	1,230,321	225,730	24,105	484,559	1,964,715
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	940,063	17,938	75	21,184	979,260
Total Other Receivables	\$ 290,258	\$ 207,792	\$ 24,030	\$ 463,375	\$ 985,455

Note: Public assistance receivables mainly represent amounts owed the state as a part of the Support Enforcement Program at the Department of Social and Health Services for the amounts due from persons required to pay support for individuals currently on state assistance, and have a low realization expectation. Accordingly, the receivable is offset by a large allowance for uncollectible receivables.

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Deferred Revenues	General Fund	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor	Total
				Governmental Funds	
Property taxes	\$ 795,969	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 795,969
Other taxes	282,226	-	-	17	282,243
Timber sales	2,719	-	8,245	102,948	113,912
Charges for services	7,612	42,881	-	15,107	65,600
Donable goods	202	-	-	-	202
Miscellaneous	45,097	92,690	506	357,734	496,027
Total Deferred Revenues	\$ 1,133,825	\$ 135,571	\$ 8,751	\$ 475,806	\$ 1,753,953

B. Proprietary Funds

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2004, consisted of \$4.7 million in liquor taxes reported in Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	Business-Type Activities				Total	Governmental
	Enterprise Funds					Activities
	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		Internal Service Funds
Accounts receivable	\$ 77,111	\$ -	\$ 188,342	\$ 20,878	\$ 286,331	\$ 3,100
Interest	90,804	-	370	2,198	93,372	380
Loans	-	-	4	-	4	-
Miscellaneous	478,591	587,800	11,524	2,675	1,080,590	358
Subtotals	646,506	587,800	200,240	25,751	1,460,297	3,838
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	58,311	98,375	72,895	156	229,737	186
Total Other Receivables	\$ 588,195	\$ 489,425	\$ 127,345	\$ 25,595	\$ 1,230,560	\$ 3,652

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Deferred Revenues	Business-Type Activities				Total	Governmental
	Enterprise Funds					Activities
	Workers'	Unemployment	Higher Education	Nonmajor		Internal
	Compensation	Compensation	Student	Enterprise		Service
			Services	Funds		Funds
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,906	\$ 233	\$ 11,139	\$ 1,198
Miscellaneous	13,542		19,717	-	33,259	39
Total Deferred Revenues	\$ 13,542	\$ -	\$ 30,623	\$ 233	\$ 44,398	\$ 1,237

C. Fiduciary Funds

Other Receivables

Other receivables at June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Other Receivables	Local			
	Private-Purpose Trust	Government Investment Pool	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Plans	Agency Funds
Accounts receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,363	\$ 10,753
Interest	-	4,747	127,008	18,672
Loans	-	-	-	17
Miscellaneous	4,654	-	65,949	70,850
Subtotals	4,654	4,747	195,320	100,292
Less: Allowance for uncollectible receivables	-	-	125	521
Total Other Receivables	\$ 4,654	\$ 4,747	\$ 195,195	\$ 99,771

Note 5 - Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. Interfund Balances

The following balances at June 30, 2004, represent due from and due to balances among all funds and state agencies (expressed in thousands):

Due To	Due From						
	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Higher Education Student Services
General	\$ 57,572	\$ 7,297	\$ -	\$ 42,946	\$ 299	\$ -	\$ -
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	24,532	16,833	-	8,568	46	-	8,921
Higher Education Endowment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	120,023	150	2,203	87,347	1,258	344	25
Workers' Compensation	35	-	-	-	11,165	-	-
Unemployment Compensation	1,839	1,019	-	526	-	-	-
Higher Education Student Services	1,324	17,558	-	-	-	-	6,351
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	9,993	-	-	550	-	-	30
Internal Service Funds	21,555	747	-	15,957	5,862	-	-
Fiduciary Funds	261,148	449	171,331	19,646	95	-	31,830
Totals	\$ 498,021	\$ 44,053	\$ 173,534	\$ 175,540	\$ 18,725	\$ 344	\$ 47,157

All interfund balances are expected to be paid within one year from the date of the financial statements. These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates

that (1) interfund goods and services were provided and when the payments occurred, and (2) interfund transfers were accrued and when the liquidations occurred.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Totals
\$ 6,112	\$ 362	\$ 17,384	\$ 131,972
8,199	4,958	72,228	144,285
-	-	39	39
5,303	1,296	22,893	240,842
-	54	10	11,264
-	-	182	3,566
6,321	91	12,848	44,493
37,508	330	101	48,512
2,753	13,474	953	61,301
206	178	30,715	515,598
\$ 66,402	\$ 20,743	\$ 157,353	\$ 1,201,872

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers as reported in the financial statements reflect transfers between agencies and accounts reported within the same fund.

Net transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2004, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Transferred From	Transferred To						
	General Fund	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Workers Compensation Fund	Higher Education Student Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
General Fund	\$ 116,522	\$ 8,369	\$ -	\$ 753,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Higher Educ. Special Revenue	411	145,077	1,714	76,168	-	-	26,195
Higher Education Endowment	-	16,868	-	26,728	-	-	28
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	88,562	3,521	2,516	578,557	52	-	1,002
Workers' Compensation Fund	-	-	-	1,317	296,222	-	-
Higher Educ. Student Services	-	-	-	-	-	155,712	7,030
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	53,612	33,452	-	138,067	-	-	8,815
Internal Service Funds	16	626	-	5,111	-	-	-
Private Purpose Funds	48,985	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$ 308,108	\$ 207,913	\$ 4,230	\$ 1,579,648	\$ 296,274	\$ 155,712	\$ 43,070

Additionally, there are transfers within the state's Pension Funds. The transfers from Pension Funds are into other Pension Funds.

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts designated for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments

become due, 3) move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Liquor Revolving Account and the State Lottery Account as required by law, and 5) transfer amounts to and from the General Fund as required by law.

Internal Service Funds	Private Purpose Funds	Totals
\$ 10,932	\$ 5,483	\$ 895,006
974	-	250,539
-	-	43,624
249	-	674,459
-	-	297,539
-	-	162,742
25	-	233,971
32,022	-	37,775
-	-	48,985
\$ 44,202	\$ 5,483	\$ 2,644,640

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A. Governmental Capital Assets

The following is a summary of governmental capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2004 (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2003*	Additions	Deletions	Balances June 30, 2004
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,137,698	60,242	(13,580)	\$ 1,184,360
Highway System Infrastructure**	11,730,655	785,830	(3,660)	12,512,825
Construction in Progress	1,163,368	401,254	(532,660)	1,031,962
Art Collections, Library Reserves, and Museum and Historical Collections	107,972	1,232	(4,488)	104,716
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	14,139,693			14,833,863
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	6,056,449	623,705	(16,393)	6,663,761
Accumulated depreciation	(2,019,649)	(178,589)	3,982	(2,194,256)
Net buildings	4,036,800			4,469,505
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	2,992,788	210,947	(80,579)	3,123,156
Accumulated depreciation	(1,701,701)	(162,397)	45,240	(1,818,858)
Net furnishings, equipment and collections	1,291,087			1,304,298
Other improvements	721,111	83,723	(40,579)	764,255
Accumulated depreciation	(264,355)	(44,519)	25,142	(283,732)
Net other improvements	456,756			480,523
Infrastructure (other)**	270,897	44,837	-	315,734
Accumulated depreciation	(92,363)	(18,022)	-	(110,385)
Net infrastructure (other)	178,534			205,349
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	5,963,177			6,459,675
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,102,870			\$ 21,293,538

*Beginning balances have been restated to reflect fund type reclassifications.

**The state first reported infrastructure under the new requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34 in Fiscal Year 2002. The state accounts for the State Highway System and Emergency Airfields using the modified approach and reports them as non-depreciable Highway System Infrastructure. The state's short rail line is depreciated and is reported as depreciable Infrastructure (other). Under the modified approach, rather than recording depreciation, asset condition is reported. The rating scales for pavements, bridges, and airfields are further explained in Required Supplementary Information.

B. Business-type Capital Assets

The following is a summary of business-type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2004, (expressed in thousands):

Capital Assets	Balances July 1, 2003*	Additions	Deletions	Balances June 30, 2004
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 86,061	14,671	(106)	\$ 100,626
Construction in Progress	263,547	44,303	(220,848)	87,002
Art Collections	35	2	-	37
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	349,643			187,665
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,290,689	248,748	(6,111)	1,533,326
Accumulated depreciation	(394,424)	(41,336)	1,753	(434,007)
Net buildings	896,265			1,099,319
Furnishings, equipment, and collections	288,475	62,745	(24,618)	326,602
Accumulated depreciation	(198,685)	(29,613)	20,311	(207,987)
Net furnishings, equipment, and collections	89,790			118,615
Other Improvements	33,573	2,733	(739)	35,567
Accumulated depreciation	(12,125)	(687)	124	(12,688)
Net other improvements	21,448			22,879
Infrastructure (other)	28,572	5,377	-	33,949
Accumulated depreciation	(8,068)	(2,325)	-	(10,393)
Net infrastructure (other)	20,504			23,556
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,028,007			1,264,369
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,377,650			\$ 1,452,034

*Beginning balances have been restated to reflect fund type reclassifications and prior period error correction.

C. Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 38,189
Education - Elementary and Secondary (K-12)	2,400
Education - Higher Education	221,492
Human Services	23,146
Adult Corrections	23,176
Natural Resources and Recreation	22,452
Transportation	72,672
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 403,527
Business-Type Activities:	
Workers' Compensation	\$ 6,261
Unemployment Compensation	-
Higher Education Student Services	51,116
Health Insurance Programs	216
Other	16,368
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	\$ 73,961

*Includes \$53.4 million internal service fund depreciation that was allocated to functions as a part of the net internal service fund activity.

D. Construction in Progress

Major construction commitments of the state at June 30, 2004, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

D- Construction in Progress

Agency/Project Commitments	Construction In Progress June 30, 2004	Remaining Project Commitments
Office of the Secretary of State:		
Eastern Washington Regional Archives Building	\$ 13,862	\$ 1,382
Department of General Administration:		
Legislative and other buildings rehab., new office buildings, and other projects	157,566	347,670
Washington State Patrol:		
Spokane and Vancouver crime laboratories, and other projects	6,365	18,255
Military Department:		
Readiness centers and other projects	12,668	5,296
Department of Social and Health Services:		
State hospital and juvenile rehabilitation renovations, and other projects	101,940	37,219
Department of Veterans Affairs:		
240 Bed Skilled Nursing Center and other projects	28,796	15,479
Department of Corrections:		
Correctional centers construction, improvements, and other projects	206,137	247,386
Department of Transportation:		
State Highway System, maintenance facilities, and ferry vessels and terminals	159,514	802,312
Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Hatchery renovations, site improvements, and other projects	19,444	11,948
Higher Education Facilities:		
University of Washington	103,910	194,788
Washington State University	30,346	231,085
Eastern Washington University	12,851	40,869
Central Washington University	50,501	5,259
The Evergreen State College	46,261	2,462
Western Washington University	21,782	11,895
Community and Technical Colleges	115,129	243,831
Other Agencies Miscellaneous Projects	31,892	34,718
Total Construction in Progress	\$ 1,118,964	\$ 2,251,854

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

A. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable at June 30, 2004, are reported by the state of Washington within Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities, as applicable.

The State Constitution and enabling statutes authorize the incurrence of state general obligation debt, to which the state's full faith, credit, and taxing power are pledged, either by the State Legislature or by a body designated by statute (presently the State Finance Committee). Legislative authorization arises from an affirmative vote of 60 percent of both legislative houses without voter consent, or from an affirmative vote of more than 50 percent of both legislative houses and a majority of the voters voting thereon. The State Finance Committee debt authorization does not require voter approval; however, it is limited to providing for: (1) temporary deficiencies in the state treasury (must be discharged within 12 months of the date of incurrence); (2) appropriations already made by the legislature; or (3) refunding of outstanding obligations of the state.

Legal Debt Limitation

The State Constitution and current statutes generally limit debt authorized in the preceding procedures. The limitations prohibit the issuance of new debt if it would cause the maximum annual debt service, on all thereafter-outstanding general obligation debt, to exceed a specified percentage of the arithmetic mean of general state revenues for the preceding three fiscal years. These limitations are on the incurrence of new debt, not on the amount of debt service that may be paid by the state in future years.

As certified by the State Treasurer, the maximum debt authorization subject to limitation for Fiscal Year 2004 was \$6.3 billion, under the then current constitutional and statutory limitation. This computation excludes specific bond issues and types, which are not secured by general state revenues. Based on the debt limitation calculation, the debt service requirements as of June 30, 2004, did not exceed the authorized debt service limitation.

Computation of Legal Debt Limitation (expressed in millions)¹	
Three year mean, general state revenues	\$ 9,130
Legal Debt Limitation:	
Debt service limitation (7 percent of above)	\$ 639
Less: Projected maximum annual debt service of outstanding bonds	594
Uncommitted Portion of Debt Service Limitation	\$ 45
 Remaining State general obligation debt capacity	 \$ 607
Plus: Debt outstanding subject to limitation	5,693
Maximum Debt Authorization Subject to Limitation	\$ 6,300

¹ Source: Office of the State Treasurer – Certification of the Debt Limitation of the State of Washington for Fiscal Year 2004.

Authorized but unissued

The state had a total of \$6,103 million in bonds authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2004, for the purpose of public building and schools construction and renovation, higher education purposes, and highways construction and improvement.

Interest rates

Interest rates on fixed rate general obligation bonds ranged from 1.1 to 7.0 percent. Variable rate demand obligations (VRDO) of \$174.4 million as of June 30, 2004, are remarketed on a weekly basis. Interest rates on revenue bonds range from 2.0 to 9.0 percent.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

General obligation bonds have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for acquisition and

construction of capital facilities for public and common schools, higher education, public and mental health, corrections, conservation, and construction and improvements of highways, roads, and bridges. The state has also issued bonds for assistance to municipalities for construction of water and sewage treatment facilities and corrections facilities. In addition, bonds are authorized and issued to provide for the refunding of general obligation bonds outstanding. Outstanding general obligations bonds are presented in the Washington State Treasurer's Annual Report for 2004. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington, 98504-0200, phone number (360) 902-9000 or TTY (360) 902-8963.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, as of June 30, 2004, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Obligation Bonds	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2005	\$ 422,663	\$ 444,850	\$ 16,960	\$ 6,407	\$ 439,623	\$ 451,257
2006	421,169	426,663	17,955	5,451	439,124	432,114
2007	434,298	410,610	19,150	4,436	453,448	415,046
2008	441,280	387,471	20,655	3,333	461,935	390,804
2009	454,306	367,958	11,335	4,899	465,641	372,857
2010-2014	2,119,365	1,558,265	35,843	16,374	2,155,208	1,574,639
2015-2019	2,294,750	1,159,779	29,037	44,916	2,323,787	1,204,695
2020-2024	1,724,909	641,277	4,425	11,835	1,729,334	653,112
2025-2029	846,965	291,033	-	-	846,965	291,033
2030-2034	13,676	43,929	-	-	13,676	43,929
Total Debt Service Requirements	\$ 9,173,381	\$ 5,731,835	\$ 155,360	\$ 97,651	\$ 9,328,741	\$ 5,829,486

Revenue Bonds are authorized under current state statutes, which provide for the issuance of bonds that are not supported, or not intended to be supported, by the full faith and credit of the state. These bonds pledge income derived from acquired or constructed assets for retirement of the debt and payment of the related interest.

secured by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenue stream. These bonds are recorded as a governmental activity. The state's Colleges and Universities issue revenue bonds for the purpose of housing, dining, parking, and student facilities construction. These bonds are recorded as a business-type activity.

The Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), a blended component unit of the state, issued revenue bonds

Total debt service requirements for revenue bonds to maturity as of June 30, 2004, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Revenue Bonds	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2005	\$ 550	\$ 32,814	\$ 11,648	\$ 26,408	\$ 12,198	\$ 59,222
2006	110	32,796	12,325	26,159	12,435	58,955
2007	-	32,791	13,946	25,606	13,946	58,397
2008	10,675	32,791	14,582	24,961	25,257	57,752
2009	10,060	32,258	15,354	24,272	25,414	56,530
2010-2014	62,895	151,971	89,643	109,230	152,538	261,201
2015-2019	91,250	127,568	104,866	84,778	196,116	212,346
2020-2024	105,145	97,223	122,302	58,315	227,447	155,538
2025-2029	141,845	58,600	84,851	31,585	226,696	90,185
2030-2034	88,125	10,350	50,662	7,396	138,787	17,746
Total Debt Service Requirements	\$ 510,655	\$ 609,162	\$ 520,179	\$ 418,710	\$ 1,030,834	\$ 1,027,872

DEBT REFUNDINGS

When advantageous and permitted by statute and bond covenants, the State Finance Committee authorizes the refunding of outstanding bonds. When the state refunds outstanding bonds, the net proceeds of each refunding issue are used to purchase U.S. government securities that are placed in irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability has been removed from the government-wide statement of net assets.

CURRENT YEAR DEFEASANCES

Governmental Activities:

On March 9, 2004, the state issued \$119 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series R-2004C) with an average interest rate of 4.47 percent to refund \$118.2 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds from several different series with an average interest rate of 5.48 percent. The refunding resulted in an \$11.9 million gross debt service savings over the next 17 years and an economic gain of \$10.4 million.

On March 9, 2004, the state issued \$156.5 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series R-2004D) with an average interest rate of 4.49 percent to refund \$151.3 million of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation bonds from several series with an average interest rate of 5.65 percent. The refunding resulted in a \$15.8 million gross debt service savings over the next 18 years and an economic gain of \$12.1 million.

On October 23, 2003, the state issued \$124.1 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series R-2004A) with an average interest rate of 4.78 percent to refund \$119.7 million of Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds from several series with an average interest rate of 5.80 percent. The refunding

resulted in an \$11.3 million gross debt service savings over the next 16 years and an economic gain of \$8.3 million.

On October 23, 2003, the state issued \$57 million of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series RE-2004B) with an average interest rate of 4.81 percent to refund the remaining \$55.3 million of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds from several series with an average interest rate of 5.94 percent. The refunding resulted in a \$6.4 million gross debt service savings over the next 16 years and an economic gain of \$4.2 million.

Business-Type Activities:

On April 6, 2004, University of Washington issued \$4.38 million in Housing and Dining System Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Series 2004), with an average interest rate of 2.88 percent, to refund \$4.16 million in outstanding Housing and Dining System Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 2.91 percent. The refunding resulted in \$456,984 gross debt service savings over the next nine years and an economic gain of \$387,691.

PRIOR YEAR DEFEASANCES

In prior years, the state defeased certain general obligation and other bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the prior bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the state's financial statements.

General Obligation Bond Debt:

On June 30, 2004, \$530.8 million of general obligation bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

Revenue Bond Debt:

On June 30, 2004, \$21.1 million of proprietary revenue bonded debt outstanding is considered defeased.

B. Certificates of Participation

Current state law authorizes the state to enter into long-term financing contracts for the acquisition of real or personal property and for the issuance of certificates of participation in the contracts. These certificates of participation do not fall under the general obligation debt

limitations and are generally payable only from annual appropriations by the Legislature. Other specific provisions could also affect the state's obligation under certain agreements. The certificates of participation are recorded for financial reporting purposes if the possibility of the state not meeting the terms of the agreements is considered remote.

Total debt service requirements for certificates of participation to maturity as of June 30, 2004, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Certificates of Participation	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
By Fiscal Year:						
2005	\$ 27,707	\$ 14,677	\$ 31,311	\$ 16,587	\$ 59,018	\$ 31,264
2006	19,498	11,205	15,961	10,318	35,459	21,523
2007	18,041	10,421	15,220	9,663	33,261	20,084
2008	16,527	9,680	14,356	9,026	30,883	18,706
2009	19,621	8,976	17,637	8,406	37,258	17,382
2010-2014	100,400	33,866	83,526	28,175	183,926	62,041
2015-2019	59,563	9,193	56,482	8,722	116,045	17,915
2020-2024	12,704	1,210	12,056	1,148	24,760	2,358
2025-2029	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service Requirements	\$ 274,061	\$ 99,228	\$ 246,549	\$ 92,045	\$ 520,610	\$ 191,273

C. Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are materially related to three activities: workers' compensation, risk management, and health insurance. Workers' compensation and health insurance are business-type activities, and risk management is a governmental activity. A description of the risks to which the state is exposed by these activities,

and the ways in which the state handles the risks, is presented in Note 1E.

Workers' Compensation

Changes in the balances of workers' compensation claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
Workers' Compensation Fund				
FY 2003	\$ 14,883,099	2,489,547	(1,508,794)	\$ 15,863,852
FY 2004	\$ 15,863,852	2,267,506	(1,540,260)	\$ 16,591,098

At June 30, 2004, \$36.3 billion of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present and settlement value of \$16.6 billion. These claims are discounted at assumed interest rates of 4.0 percent (time loss and medical) to 6.5 percent (pensions) and adjusted at 4.0 percent (accident, medical aid, and claim adjustment expense) for a provision of uncertainty to arrive at a settlement value that is net of third party recoveries.

The claims and claim adjustment liabilities of \$16.6 billion, as of June 30, 2004, include \$8.2 billion for supplemental pension cost of living adjustments

(COLAs) that by statute are not to be fully funded. These COLA payments are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and the Workers' Compensation actuaries have indicated that future premium payments will be sufficient to pay these claims as they come due. The remaining claims liabilities of \$8.4 billion are fully funded by long-term investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

Risk Management

Changes in the balances of risk management claims liabilities during Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Tort Defense Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
Risk Management Fund					
FY 2003	\$ 402,470	153,250	(40,082)	(16,724)	\$ 498,914
FY 2004	\$ 498,914	59,882	(29,755)	(15,710)	\$ 513,331

Risk Management reports claims and judgment liabilities when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. It also includes an actuarial estimate of loss adjustment expenses for tort defense. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, it should be recognized that future loss emergence will likely deviate, perhaps materially, from the actuarial estimates. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated annually to take into

consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic or social factors.

The state is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits pertaining to property and casualty matters. As of June 30, 2004, outstanding and actuarially determined claims against the state and its public authorities were \$513.3 million for which the state has recorded a liability. The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims. At June 30, 2004, the Risk Management Fund held \$71.0 million in cash and

pooled investments designated for payment of these claims under the state's Self Insurance Liability Program.

Health Insurance

Changes in the balances of Health Insurance claim liabilities during Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Health Insurance Fund	Balances Beginning of Fiscal Year	Incurred Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balances End of Fiscal Year
FY 2003	\$ 46,926	332,047	(331,039)	\$ 47,934
FY 2004	\$ 47,934	431,539	(412,594)	\$ 66,879

The Health Insurance Fund establishes a liability when it becomes probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an actuarially determined amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend on various complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not always result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

At June 30, 2004, health insurance claims liabilities totaling \$66.9 million are fully funded with cash and investments, net of obligations under securities lending agreements.

D. Leases

The state leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment, and other assets under a variety of agreements. Although lease terms vary, most leases are subject to appropriation from the state Legislature to continue the obligation. If the possibility of receiving no funding from the Legislature is remote, leases are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes. Leases that represent acquisitions are classified as capital leases, and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the financial records at the inception of the lease. Other leases are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease. Certain operating leases are renewable for specified periods. In most cases, management expects that the leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

Leased land, buildings and equipment under capital leases as of June 30, 2004, include the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Land (non-depreciable)	\$ 1,918	\$ -
Buildings	39,355	6,271
Equipment	3,632	870
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(8,315)	(1,143)
Totals	\$ 36,590	\$ 5,998

The following schedule presents future minimum payments for capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2004, (expressed in thousands):

	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Capital and Operating Leases				
By Fiscal Year:				
2005	\$ 6,300	\$ 2,094	\$ 102,462	\$ 20,996
2006	6,865	2,617	88,430	20,225
2007	4,817	2,538	72,332	19,510
2008	2,801	2,248	59,415	17,382
2009	2,873	2,125	54,796	16,568
2010-2014	7,096	3,162	153,098	4,241
2015-2019	550	1,925	56,009	-
2020-2024	315	1,203	43,049	-
2025-2029	-	-	42,771	-
2030-2034	-	-	36,285	-
Total Future Minimum Payments	31,617	17,912	708,647	98,922
Less: Executory costs and interest costs	3,874	3,668	-	-
Net Present Value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 27,743	\$ 14,244	\$ 708,647	\$ 98,922

The total operating lease rental expense for Fiscal Year 2004 was \$291.5 million.

E. Long-Term Liability Activity

Long-term liability activity for the Fiscal Year 2004 (expressed in thousands) was as follows:

	Beginning Balance *			Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within
Governmental Activities:	July 1, 2003	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2004	One Year
Long-term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable -					
General obligation (GO) bonds	\$ 7,912,225	\$ 1,424,350	\$ 814,200	\$ 8,522,375	\$ 406,645
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	464,342	199,984	13,320	651,006	16,018
Subtotal - GO Bonds payable	8,376,567	1,624,334	827,520	9,173,381	422,663
Accreted Interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	152,603	25,638	-	178,241	-
Revenue Bonds Payable	517,905	-	7,250	510,655	550
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(2,356)	-	(204)	(2,152)	-
Less: Unamortized bond issuance costs	(13,747)	-	(977)	(12,770)	-
Total Bonds Payable	9,030,972	1,649,972	833,589	9,847,355	423,213
Other Liabilities -					
Certificates of participation	276,276	18,115	20,330	274,061	27,707
Claims and judgments	593,554	26,371	36,593	583,332	97,633
Installment contracts	-	221	-	221	111
Leases	31,610	44	3,911	27,743	6,300
Compensated absences	398,536	271,648	257,889	412,295	44,086
Unfunded pension obligations	49,900	5,600	-	55,500	-
Other	191,365	1,212,966	1,279,508	124,831	89,298
Total Other Liabilities	1,541,241	1,534,965	1,598,231	1,477,983	265,135
Total	\$ 10,572,213	\$ 3,184,937	\$ 2,431,820	\$ 11,325,338	\$ 688,348

* Beginning balance as restated, refer to Note 2.

For Governmental Activities, payments on the certificates of participation are being repaid directly from various governmental funds. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated approximately 53 percent by the General Fund, 24 percent by the Higher Education Special Revenue Funds, and the balance by various other governmental funds. The claims and judgments liability will be liquidated primarily through the risk management fund, an internal service fund. Leases, installment contract obligations, and other liabilities will be repaid from various other governmental funds.

The revenue bonds were issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), which is a blended component unit of the state. The bonds are obligations of the TSA and are secured solely by the TSA's right to receive 29.2 percent of the state's tobacco settlement revenues, restricted investments of the TSA, and undistributed TSA bond proceeds. These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state, nor does the state pledge its full faith, credit or taxing power for payment of these bonds.

	Beginning Balance *			Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within
Business-Type Activities	July 1, 2003	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2004	One Year
Long-term Debt:					
GO Bonds Payable					
General obligation (GO) bonds	\$ 143,139	\$ -	\$ 17,039	\$ 126,100	\$ 16,960
GO - zero coupon bonds (principal)	29,259	-	-	29,259	-
Subtotal - GO Bonds payable	172,398	-	17,039	155,359	16,960
Accreted Interest - GO - zero coupon bonds	17,843	2,901	-	20,744	-
Revenue Bonds Payable	454,642	81,127	15,590	520,179	11,648
Less: Deferred amounts on refunding	(3,603)	145	433	(3,891)	-
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(1,705)	-	(67)	(1,638)	-
Less: Unamortized bond issuance costs	(850)	(950)	(59)	(1,742)	-
Total Bonds Payable	638,725	83,223	32,936	689,011	28,608
Other liabilities -					
Certificates of participation	247,594	28,979	30,023	246,550	31,311
Less: Deferred amounts for issuance discounts	(2,052)	3	(145)	(1,904)	-
Claims and judgments	15,915,336	1,496,547	750,549	16,661,334	1,638,249
Lottery prize annuities payable	529,154	42,721	73,841	498,034	70,491
Tuition benefits payable	350,000	121,895	9,601	462,294	-
Leases	5,882	9,390	1,027	14,245	2,094
Compensated absences	37,183	24,703	20,322	41,564	16,855
Other	37,128	51,229	54,240	34,117	31,742
Total Other Liabilities	17,120,225	1,775,467	939,458	17,956,234	1,790,742
Total	\$ 17,758,950	\$ 1,858,690	\$ 972,394	\$ 18,645,245	\$ 1,819,350

* Beginning balance as restated, refer to Note 2.

Note 8 - No Commitment Debt

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission, Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority, Washington Health Care Facilities Authority, and Washington Economic Development Finance Authority (financing authorities) were created by the state Legislature. For financial reporting purposes, they are discretely presented as component units. These financing authorities issue bonds for the purpose of making loans to qualified borrowers for capital acquisitions, construction, and related improvements.

These bonds do not constitute either a legal or moral obligation of the state or these financing authorities, nor does the state or these financing authorities pledge their faith and credit for the payment of such bonds. Debt service on the bonds is payable solely from payments made by the borrowers pursuant to loan agreements. Due to their no commitment nature, the bonds issued by these financing authorities are excluded from the state's financial statements.

The table below presents the latest available balances for the "No Commitment" debt of the state's financing authorities (expressed in thousands):

No Commitment Debt	Principal Balance
Washington State Housing Finance Commission	\$ 2,197,004
Washington Higher Education Facilities Authority	385,871
Washington Health Care Facilities Authority	2,800,000
Washington Economic Development Finance Authority	306,337
Total No Commitment Debt	\$ 5,689,212

Note 9 – Fund Balances Reserved for Other Specific Purposes

The nature and purposes of fund balances reserved for other specific purposes as of June 30, 2004, are listed below (expressed in thousands):

Fund Balances	General	Higher Education Special Revenue	Higher Education Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals
Reserved for Other Specific Purposes:					
Long-term student loans	\$ -	\$ 93,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,121
Investments with trustees	601	-	-	453	1,054
Long-term receivables	35,949	688	-	1,171,100	1,207,737
Long-term investments	-	73,917	-	22,323	96,240
Emergency reserve	-	-	-	43	43
Petty cash	657	4,767	-	828	6,252
Total Reserved for Other Specific Purposes	\$ 37,207	\$ 172,493	\$ -	\$ 1,194,747	\$ 1,404,447

Note 10 - Deficit Net Assets

At June 30, 2004, there were two proprietary funds with deficit net assets.

The Workers' Compensation Fund, an enterprise fund, had deficit net assets of \$6.9 billion at June 30, 2004. The fund is used to account for the workers' compensation program, which provides time-loss, medical, disability, and pension payments to qualifying individuals sustaining work-related injuries. The main

benefit plans of the workers' compensation program are funded based on rates that will keep these plans solvent in accordance with recognized actuarial principles. The supplemental pension cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) granted for time-loss and disability payments, however, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. By statute, the state is only allowed to collect enough revenue to fund the current COLA payments.

The following schedule details the changes in total net assets for the Workers' Compensation Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 (expressed in thousands):

	Net Assets (Deficit)
Workers' Compensation Fund	
Balance, July 1, 2003	\$ (6,246,013)
Fiscal Year 2004 activity	(696,007)
Balance, June 30, 2004	\$ (6,942,020)

The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, had deficit net assets of \$445.0 million at June 30, 2004. The Risk Management Fund is used to account for the claims, torts, judgments generally arising from automobile and general government operations, and loss adjustment expenses for tort defense. These costs are supported by premium assessments to state agencies that are designed to cover current and future claim losses. Outstanding and incurred but not reported claims are actuarially determined and accrued, resulting in the deficit net assets.

The Self Insurance Liability Program, initiated in 1990, is intended to provide funds for the payment of all claims and loss adjustment expenses for tort defense.

The state is restricted by law from accumulating funds in the Self Insurance Liability Program in excess of 50 percent of total outstanding and actuarially determined claims.

The following schedule details the changes in net assets for the Risk Management Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 (expressed in thousands):

	Net Assets (Deficit)
Risk Management Fund	
Balance, July 1, 2003	\$ (484,313)
Fiscal Year 2004 activity	39,284
Balance, June 30, 2004	\$ (445,029)

Note 11 - Retirement Plans

A. General

The state of Washington, through the Department of Retirement Systems, the Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters, and the Administrator for the Courts, administers 12 defined benefit retirement plans, three combination defined benefit/defined contribution retirement plans, and one defined contribution retirement plan covering eligible employees of the state and local governments. Pension plans administered by the state are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which employee services are performed; investment gains and losses are recognized as incurred; and benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan.

DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

As established in chapter 41.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers seven retirement systems comprising 11 defined benefit pension plans and three combination defined benefit/defined contribution plans as follows:

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

- Plan 2 - defined benefit
- Plan 3 - defined benefit/defined contribution

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters'

Retirement System (LEOFF)

- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

- Plan 1 - defined benefit
- Plan 2 - defined benefit

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

- Defined benefit plan

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

- Defined benefit plan

Although some assets of the plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that plan in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Administration of the PERS, TRS, SERS, and LEOFF systems and plans was funded by an employer rate of .22 percent of employee salaries. Administration of the WSPRS, JRS, and Judges plans is funded by means of legislative appropriations.

The Department of Retirement Systems prepares a stand-alone financial report. Copies of the report that include financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained by writing to Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, PO Box 48380, Olympia, Washington 98504-8380.

BOARD FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS

As established in chapter 41.24 RCW, the Washington Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters' administers the Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF), a defined benefit plan. Administration of VFFRPF is funded through legislative appropriation.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COURTS

As established in chapter 2.14 RCW, the Administrator for the Courts administers the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA), a defined contribution plan. Administration of JRA is funded through member fees.

TIAA/CREF

In addition to the retirement plans administered by the state of Washington, eligible higher education state employees may participate in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equity Fund (TIAA/CREF) which is a privately administered defined contribution plan.

Plan descriptions, funding policies, and a table of employer contributions required and paid for defined benefit plans follow at Notes 11.B through D respectively. For information related to defined contribution plans, refer to Note 11.I. Details on plan net assets and changes in plan net assets of pension plans administered by the state are presented at Note 11.J.

Membership of each state administered plan consisted of the following at September 30, 2003, the date of the latest actuarial valuation for all plans except for VFFRPF which had an actuarial valuation performed on December 31, 2003.

Number of Participating Members					
Defined Benefit Plans Administered by the State	Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	Terminated Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	Active Plan Members Vested	Active Plan Members Nonvested	Total Members
PERS 1	54,372	3,142	18,355	1,385	77,254
PERS 2	10,904	16,089	72,343	44,919	144,255
PERS 3	86	770	9,771	7,777	18,404
TRS 1	33,855	1,649	10,898	277	46,679
TRS 2	957	2,493	6,936	701	11,087
TRS 3	385	2,418	18,646	28,617	50,066
SERS 2	736	1,902	14,613	6,891	24,142
SERS 3	306	1,648	11,492	16,218	29,664
LEOFF 1	8,054	14	991	0	9,059
LEOFF 2	316	439	10,557	4,003	15,315
WSPRS 1	735	93	825	220	1,873
WSPRS 2	-	-	-	34	34
JRS	129	3	21	-	153
Judges	17	-	-	-	17
JRA	4	11	189	-	204
VFFRPF	2,993	4,511	4,874	7,169	19,547
Total	113,849	35,182	180,511	118,211	447,753

Following is a summary of the number of government employers participating in state administered retirement plans as of June 30, 2004.

Number of Participating Employers				
Plan	State Agencies	School Districts	Counties/Municipalities	Other Political Subdivisions
PERS 1	155	246	207	251
PERS 2	170	-	269	448
PERS 3	147	-	170	214
TRS 1	83	284	-	-
TRS 2	40	269	-	-
TRS 3	42	292	-	-
SERS 2	9	288	-	-
SERS 3	10	288	-	-
LEOFF 1	-	-	99	22
LEOFF 2	9	-	221	137
WSPRS 1	1	-	-	-
WSPRS 2	1	-	-	-
JRS	3	-	-	-
Judges	-	-	-	-
JRA	3	-	-	-
VFFRPF	-	-	-	650

Employers can participate in multiple systems and/or plans.

B. Plan Description

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. PERS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by either, February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants joining the system on or after March 1, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002, for local government employees, have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3.

PERS is comprised of three separate plans for reporting purposes: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

PERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the PERS Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2004, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in PERS Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from PERS-covered employment. PERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in PERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

The Legislature established PERS in 1947. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs such as Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equity Fund (TIAA/CREF); judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. TIAA/CREF is not administered by DRS. Approximately 51 percent of PERS salaries are accounted for by state employment. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The annual benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any 24 eligible consecutive compensation months), capped at 60 percent.

PERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 prior to June 1, 2003. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3

provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2. Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 1 provides duty and non-duty disability benefits. Duty disability retirement benefits for disablement prior to the age of 60 consist of a temporary life annuity payable to the age of 60. The allowance amount is \$350 a month, or two-thirds of the monthly AFC, whichever is less. The benefit is reduced by any worker's compensation benefit and is payable as long as the member remains disabled or until the member attains the age of 60. A member with five years of membership service is eligible for non-duty disability retirement. Prior to the age of 55, the allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service reduced by 2 percent for each year that the member's age is less than 55. The total benefit is limited to 60 percent of the AFC.

PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3 the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

The laws of 2004 established a Plan 1 minimum monthly benefit of \$1,000, before optional payment reductions, for those members with at least 25 years of service and who have been retired at least 20 years.

There were no other material changes in PERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

PERS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.40 RCW.

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

TRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. TRS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3.

TRS is comprised of three separate plans for reporting purposes: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3

members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

TRS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the TRS Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2004, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in TRS Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from TRS-covered employment. TRS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in TRS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from TRS-covered employment.

TRS was legislatively established in 1938. Eligibility for membership requires service as a certificated employee in grades K-12 in the public schools. TRS is comprised principally of non-state employees. TRS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

TRS Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. The annual pension is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during the highest of any consecutive two compensation contract years), capped at 60 percent.

TRS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-

living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in TRS Plan 2 by July 1, 1996, and transferred to Plan 3. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2. Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 1 provides death and duty disability benefits. TRS Plan 1 members receive the following additional lump sum death benefits: retired members-\$400 (if at least 10 years of membership service), active members-\$600. Members on temporary disability receive a temporary life annuity of \$180 per month payable up to two years. After five years of service, members on a disability retirement receive an allowance based on their salary and service to date of disability. Members enrolled in TRS prior to April 25, 1973, may elect a benefit based on the formula in effect at that time.

TRS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3, the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

The laws of 2004 established a Plan 1 minimum monthly benefit of \$1,000, before optional payment reductions, for those members with at least 25 years of service and who have been retired at least 20 years.

There were no other material changes in TRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

TRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapters 41.32 and 41.34 RCW.

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

SERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate plans for membership

purposes: Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan. As of September 1, 2000, the membership of classified school employees in PERS Plan 2 was transferred to SERS Plan 2. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by August 31, 2000, are SERS Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. SERS participants joining the system on or after September 1, 2000, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of SERS Plan 3.

SERS is comprised of two separate plans for reporting purposes: Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for reporting purposes.

SERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the SERS Plan 2 defined benefit plan accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2004, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in SERS Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon upon separation from SERS-covered employment. SERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are financed from employee contributions and investment earnings. Employees in SERS Plan 3 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions adjusted by earnings and losses from the investment of those contributions upon separation from SERS-covered employment.

The Legislature established SERS in 2000. Membership in the system includes all classified employees of school districts or educational service districts. SERS is comprised principally of non-state employees. SERS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

SERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 65 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 20 years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service. (AFC is based

on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

SERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. (AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 3 members become eligible for retirement if they have: at least ten years of service; or five years including 12 months that were earned after age 54; or five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 prior to September 1, 2000. Plan 3 retirements prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2. Refer to section I of this note for a description of the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service. For Plan 3 the allowance amount is 1 percent of the AFC for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

There were no material changes in SERS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

SERS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.35 RCW.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

LEOFF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate defined benefit plans. LEOFF participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977 are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977, are Plan 2 members.

LEOFF defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, employer and employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays through state legislative appropriations. Employee contributions to the LEOFF

Plan 1 and 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2004, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded quarterly. Employees in LEOFF Plan 1 and 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from LEOFF-covered employment.

LEOFF was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement officers and firefighters. LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers who were first included prospectively effective July 27, 2003, being a major exception. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature. Effective July 1, 2003, the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board was established by Initiative 790 to provide governance of LEOFF Plan 2. The Board's duties include adopting contribution rates and recommending policy changes to the Legislature for the LEOFF Plan 2 retirement plan.

LEOFF Plan 1 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at the age of 50. The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) is as follows:

Term of Service	Percent of FAS
20+	2.0%
10-19	1.5%
5-9	1.0%

The FAS is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last 10 years of service. If membership was established in LEOFF after February 18, 1974, the service retirement benefit is capped at 60 percent of FAS. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index).

LEOFF Plan 2 retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at the age of 50 with 20 years of service, or at the age of 53 with five years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the FAS per year of service (FAS is based on the highest consecutive 60 months). Plan 2 retirements prior to the age of 53 are reduced 3 percent for each year that the benefit commences prior to age 53. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

LEOFF Plan 1 provides death and disability benefits. Death benefits for Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the FAS, plus 5 percent of FAS for each surviving child, with a limitation on the combined allowances of 60 percent of the FAS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, 30 percent of FAS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of FAS. In addition, a duty death benefit of \$150,000 is provided to Plan 1 and Plan 2 members.

The LEOFF Plan 1 disability allowance is 50 percent of the FAS plus 5 percent for each child up to a maximum of 60 percent. Upon recovery from disability before the age of 50, a member is restored to service with full credit for service while disabled. Upon recovery after the age of 50, the benefit continues as the greater of the member's disability allowance or service retirement allowance.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides non-duty disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 allowance amount is 2 percent of the FAS for each year of service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 53, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option.

Legislation passed in the 2004 session allows members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability to withdraw 150 percent of accumulated member contributions. This withdrawal benefit is not subject to federal income tax. Alternatively, members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement allowance of at least 10 percent of FAS. If the 2 percent per year of service disability benefit, actuarially reduced for the difference between age 53 and age at retirement, results in a greater benefit than the minimum 10 percent, the member receives the greater benefit. The first 10 percent of the line-duty disability benefit is not subject to federal income tax. The line-duty disability benefit applies to all LEOFF Plan 2 members disabled in the line of duty on or after January 1, 2001.

Legislation passed in the 2004 session provides LEOFF Plan 2 survivors with a survivor allowance not subject to an actuarial reduction if the member was killed in the course of employment after having accumulated 10 years of service.

There were no other material changes in LEOFF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

LEOFF pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 41.26 RCW.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

WSPRS is a single-employer defined benefit retirement system. WSPRS participants who joined the system by December 31, 2002, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after January 1, 2003, are Plan 2 members. For financial reporting and investment purposes, however, both plans are accounted for in the same pension fund.

WSPRS retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to WSPRS accrue interest at a rate specified by DRS. During Fiscal Year 2004, the DRS-established rate on employee contributions was 5.5 percent compounded annually and posted monthly. Employees in WSPRS can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings thereon upon separation from WSPRS-covered employment.

WSPRS was established by the Legislature in 1947. Any commissioned employee of the Washington State Patrol is eligible to participate. WSPRS benefits are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

WSPRS retirement benefits are vested after an employee completes five years of eligible service. Members are eligible for retirement at the age of 55 with five years of service, or after 25 years of service. The annual pension is 2 percent of the average final salary (AFS), capped at 75 percent, per year of service. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (indexed to the Seattle Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

WSPRS benefit provisions include death benefits; however, the system provides no disability benefits. Disability benefits may be available from the Washington State Patrol. If disability benefits are received, the member may be eligible to acquire service credit for the period of disability. In addition, a duty death benefit of \$150,000 is provided to all WSPRS members.

For WSPRS Plan 1 members, AFS is based on the average of the two highest-paid service credit years and excludes voluntary overtime. Death benefits for Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If eligible spouse, 50 percent of the AFS, plus 5 percent of the AFS for each surviving child, with a limitation on the combined allowances of 60 percent of the AFS; or (2) If no eligible spouse, 30 percent of AFS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of AFS.

For WSPRS Plan 2 members, AFS is based on the average of the five consecutive highest-paid service

credit years and excludes both voluntary overtime and cash-outs of annual and holiday leave. At retirement, Plan 2 members also have the option of selecting an actuarially reduced benefit in order to provide for post-retirement survivor benefits. Death benefits for active-duty Plan 2 members consist of the following: (1) If the member is single or has less than 10 years of service, the return of the member's accumulated contributions; or (2) If the member is married, has an eligible child, or has completed 10 years of service, a reduced benefit allowance reflecting a joint and 100 percent survivor option *or* 150 percent of the member's accumulated contributions, at the survivor's option.

Legislation passed in the 2004 session provides that beneficiaries of a WSPRS Plan 2 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment would receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction for prior to normal retirement. The legislation applies to any member killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the Department of Labor and Industries, on or after June 10, 2004.

There were no other material changes in WSPRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

WSPRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 43.43 RCW.

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

JRS is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. JRS retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of investment earnings, employer contributions, employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays the remaining contributions. JRS employees accrue no interest on contributions and may not elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

JRS was established by the Legislature in 1971. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts on or after August 9, 1971. The system was closed to new entrants on July 1, 1988, with new judges joining PERS Plan 2. JRS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature.

JRS members are eligible for retirement at the age of 60 with 15 years of service, or at the age of 60 after 12 years of service (if the member left office involuntarily) with at least 15 years after beginning judicial service.

The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of average final compensation (AFC) is as follows:

<u>Term of Service</u>	<u>Percent of AFC</u>
15+	3.5%
10-14	3.0%

Death and disability benefits are also provided. Eligibility for death benefits while on active duty requires ten or more years of service. A monthly spousal benefit is provided which is equal to 50 percent of the benefit a member would have received if retired. If the member is retired, the surviving spouse receives the greater of 50 percent of the member's retirement benefit or 25 percent of the AFC. For members with ten or more years of service, a disability benefit of 50 percent of AFC is provided.

There were no material changes in JRS benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

JRS pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 2.10 RCW.

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

The Judges' Retirement Fund is an agent multiple-employer retirement system comprised of a single defined benefit plan. Retirement benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis from a combination of employee contributions, employer contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays the remaining contributions. Employees do not earn interest on their contributions, nor can they elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

The Judges' Retirement Fund was created by the Legislature on March 22, 1937, pursuant to RCW 2.12, to provide retirement benefits to judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Superior Courts of the state of Washington. Subsequent legislation required that all judges first appointed or elected to office on or after August 9, 1971, enter the Judicial Retirement System. Judges' retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Judges' members are eligible for retirement at the age of 70 with ten years of service, or at any age with 18 years of service. Members are eligible to receive a partial retirement allowance after 12 years of credited service as a judge. With the exception of a partial retirement allowance, the member receives a benefit equal to one-half of the monthly salary being received as a judge at the time of retirement, or at the end of the term immediately prior to retirement if retirement occurs after the expiration of the member's term in office. A partial retirement allowance is based on the proportion of the member's 12 or more years of service in relation to 18 years of service.

There were no material changes in Judges' benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

Judges' pension benefit provisions have been established by chapter 2.12 RCW.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF)

VFFRPF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system that provides death and active duty disability benefits to all members, and optional defined benefit pension plan payments.

VFFRPF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, member contributions, municipality contributions, and a special funding situation where the state pays the remaining contributions. VFFRPF members accrue no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief Act was created by the Legislature in 1935 and the pension portion of the act was added in 1945. Membership in the system requires volunteer firefighter service with a fire department of an electing municipality of Washington State, emergency work as an emergency medical technician with an emergency medical service district, or work as a commissioned reserve law enforcement officer.

Retirement benefits are established in state statute and may be amended only by the state Legislature. Since retirement benefits cover volunteer service, benefits are paid based on years of service not salary. Members are vested after ten years of service.

After 25 years of active membership, members having reached the age of 65 and who have paid their annual retirement fee for 25 years are entitled to receive a monthly benefit of \$50 plus \$10 per year of service. The maximum monthly benefit is \$300. Reduced pensions are available for members under the age of 65 or with less than 25 years of service.

Death and active duty disability benefits are provided at no cost to the member. Death benefits in the line of duty consist of a lump sum of \$152,000. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid in a lump sum of \$2,000 for members on active duty. Members receiving disability benefits at the time of death shall be paid \$500. Members on active duty shall receive disability payments of \$2,550 per month for up to six months; thereafter, payments are reduced. Disabled members receive \$1,275 per month, their spouse \$255, and dependent children \$110. Benefit provisions for VFFRPF are established under the authority of chapter 41.24 RCW.

Effective July 1, 2001, the disability income benefits and the maximum survivor benefits under the Relief Plan are increased for increases in the CPI.

There were no material changes in VFFRPF benefit provisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.

C. Funding Policies

Contributions towards the amortization of the PERS 1 and TRS 1 unfunded actuarial accrued liability are suspended for the 2003-2005 biennium.

The estimated value of gain-sharing benefits is included in the liabilities for accounting disclosure purposes. However, the actual contribution rates at the close of the fiscal year ending 2004 were based on the 2001 actuarial valuations, which did not include the value of gain-sharing benefits.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state government elected officials. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to PERS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the defined contribution portion of PERS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of PERS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.40 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2004 were as follows:

PERS Actual Contribution Rates

	PLAN 1	PLAN 2	PLAN 3
Employer Rates:			
State agencies*	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%**
Local governmental units*	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%**
State gov't elected officials*	1.99%	1.40%	1.40%**
Employee Rates:			
State agencies	6.00%	1.18%	***
Local governmental units	6.00%	1.18%	***
State gov't elected officials	7.50%	1.18%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.22 percent.

**Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

***Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state elected officials. . The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to TRS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the defined contribution portion of TRS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of TRS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with chapters 41.32 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current-year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2004 were as follows:

TRS Actual Contribution Rates

	PLAN 1	PLAN 2	PLAN 3
Employer Rates *	1.39%	1.39%	1.39%**
Employee Rates:			
State agencies	6.00%	0.87%	***
Local governmental units	6.00%	0.87%	***
State gov't elected officials	7.50%	0.87%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.22 percent.

** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

*** Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

School Employees' Retirement System (SERS)

Each biennium the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the Legislature. There are no employer contributions to SERS Plan 3 defined contribution. Employees who participate in the defined contribution portion of SERS Plan 3 contribute to the defined contribution plan instead of the defined benefit portion of SERS Plan 3. The employee chooses from six rate options provided in statute ranging from 5 to 15 percent, two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in chapters 41.35 and 41.45 RCW.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2004 were as follows:

SERS Actual Contribution Rates

	PLAN 2	PLAN 3
Employer Rates:		
State agencies*	1.07%	1.07% **
Local governmental units*	1.07%	1.07% **
Employee Rates:		
State Agencies	0.85%	***
Local Governmental Units	0.85%	***

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.22 percent.

**Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

***Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

Beginning July 1, 2000, Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent as long as the plan remains fully funded. Employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. Plan 1 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the Department of Retirement Systems in accordance with chapter 41.45 RCW. All employers are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2004 were as follows:

LEOFF Actual Contribution Rates		
	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Employer Rates:		
Ports and Universities*	NA	5.29%
Local governmental units* (cities, counties, fire districts, etc)	0.22%	3.26%
Employee Rates:		
Ports and Universities	NA	5.07%
Local governmental units (cities, counties, fire districts, etc)	NA	5.07%
State of Washington	NA	2.03%

*The employer rates include an administrative expense rate of 0.22 percent.

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, appropriated money from the state General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 1 in accordance with the requirements of the Pension Funding Council. However, this special funding situation is not mandated by the State Constitution and this funding requirement could be returned to the employers by a change of statute. For Fiscal Year 2004, the state contributed \$20.2 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS)

State statute (chapter 43.43 RCW) obligates employees to contribute at a fixed rate of 2 percent for Fiscal Year 2004. The Pension Funding Council in accordance with chapter 41.45 RCW adopts contribution rates for the employee and the state. The employee and the state are required to contribute at the level required by state statute.

Required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll) at the close of Fiscal Year 2004 were as follows:

WSPRS Actual Contribution Rates		
	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Employer rate	NA	NA
Employee rate	2.00%	2.00%

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.10 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 7.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the JRS on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For Fiscal Year 2004, the state contributed \$6 million.

Judges' Retirement Fund (Judges)

Contributions made are based on rates set in chapter 2.12 RCW. By statute, employees are required to contribute 6.5 percent with an equal amount contributed by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the solvency of the Judges' Retirement Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each biennium, the Legislature, through biennial appropriations from the state General Fund, contributes amounts sufficient to meet benefit payment requirements. For Fiscal Year 2004, the state contributed \$0.5 million.

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Fund (VFFRPF)

The retirement provisions of VFFRPF is funded through member contributions of \$30 per year, employer contributions of \$30 per year, and 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax, as per chapter 41.24 RCW. VFFRPF members earn no interest on contributions and may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination. The death and disability provisions of VFFRPF are funded by an employer contribution rate of \$10 per member.

Administrative expenses are funded through fire insurance premium taxes and are maintained in a separate fund. Amounts not needed for administrative expenses are transferred to VFFRPF.

D. Employer Contributions Required and Paid

The following table presents the state of Washington's required contributions in millions of dollars to cost-sharing plans in accordance with the funding policy. All contributions required by the funding method were paid.

	2004	2003	2002
PERS Plan 1	\$11.5	\$28.8	\$35.3
PERS Plan 2/3	34.3	18.5	26.2
TRS Plan 1	0.3	0.6	1.7
TRS Plan 2/3	0.2	0.1	0.4
SERS Plan 2/3	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEOFF Plan 1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEOFF Plan 2	20.5	16.6	15.8
VFFRPF	4.4	3.3	3.3

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

E. Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation

The state's annual pension cost and net pension obligation (NPO), in millions, to the plans listed for the current year were as follows:

	WSPRS	JRS	Judges
Annual Required Contribution	\$2.6	\$18.5	\$0.2
Interest on NPO	(2.3)	4.0	(0.2)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	3.5	(10.7)	0.6
Annual Pension Cost	3.8	11.8	0.6
Less Contributions Made	0.0	6.2	0.5
Increase (decrease) in NPO	3.8	5.6	0.1
NPO at beginning of year	(28.4)	49.9	(2.7)
NPO at end of year	(24.6)	55.5	(2.6)

The valuation date for the plans is September 30, 2003. The actuarial cost method for WSPRS is aggregate and for JRS and Judges is entry age normal. The unfunded or surplus amount is being amortized as a level dollar amount to December 31, 2008, for Judges and JRS. All other methods and assumptions are the same as used in funding and disclosed in "Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Defined Benefit Pension Plans."

F. Three Year Trend Information

The following table presents three-year trend information in millions for the plans listed:

	2004	2003	2002
WSPRS			
Annual Pension Cost	\$3.8	\$1.2	\$1.3
% of APC contributed	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPO	\$(24.6)	\$(28.4)	\$(29.6)
JRS			
Annual Pension Cost	\$11.8	\$11.4	\$10.7
% of APC contributed	52.5	54.6	57.9
NPO	\$55.5	\$49.9	\$44.7
Judges			
Annual Pension Cost	\$0.6	\$0.4	\$0.5
% of APC contributed	83.3	75.0	60.0
NPO	\$(2.6)	\$(2.7)	\$(2.8)

There are no long-term contracts for contributions for any of the retirement plans administered by the state.

G. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

A 30 percent market corridor was added to the asset valuation method for PERS, TRS, SERS, LEOFF and WSPRS. The corridor did not affect the results of the 9/30/03 actuarial valuations as the actuarial values of assets were within the 70 percent to 130 percent market value of assets corridor.

The methods used for the actuarial valuations were changed to include the value of gain-sharing benefits for PERS, TRS, and SERS. The revised methods were used for GASB purposes beginning with the 9/30/02 valuations, and for funding purposes beginning with the 9/30/03 valuations.

H. Changes in Benefit Provisions

As noted in Note 11B, the 2004 legislative session provided for the following changes in benefit provisions: A \$1,000 minimum monthly benefit is established in PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1, before optional payment reductions, for those members with at least 25 years of service and who have been retired at least 20 years.

Members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement allowance of at least 10 percent of final average salary.

Survivors of a LEOFF Plan 2 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment will receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction.

Beneficiaries of a WSPRS Plan 2 member with 10 years of service who is killed in the course of employment will receive retirement benefits without actuarial reduction.

Chapter 242, Laws of 2004 creates the Public Safety Employees Retirement System (PSERS) effective July 1, 2006. The current actuarial valuations have not been adjusted for this law.

I. Defined Contribution Plans

Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (PERS 3)

The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior Courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not in national higher education retirement programs such as Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equity Fund (TIAA/CREF); judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. PERS participants who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by either, February 28, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002, for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants who joined the system on or after March 1, 2002, for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002, for local government employees have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3. Refer to section B of this note for PERS plan descriptions.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.40, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, PERS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the PERS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2004, employee contributions required and made were \$53.2 million, and plan refunds paid out were \$26.6 million.

Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3 (TRS 3)

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include certificated employees in grades K-12 in the public schools. TRS participants who joined on or after October 1, 1977, and by June 30, 1996, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. TRS participants joining the system on or after July 1, 1996, and those who exercised their transfer option, are members of TRS Plan 3. Refer to Section B of this note for TRS plan descriptions.

TRS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.34, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of TRS Plan 3.

TRS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, TRS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the TRS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2004, employee contributions required and made were \$173.1 million and plan refunds paid out were \$25.9 million.

School Employees' Retirement System Plan 3 (SERS 3)

The School Employees' Retirement System (SERS) Plan 3 is a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan administered by the state through the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). Eligible employees include classified employees of school districts and educational service districts who joined PERS Plan 2 on or after October 1, 1977, and by August 31, 2000, and were transferred to SERS Plan 2 on September 1, 2000. Members transferred from PERS Plan 2 to SERS Plan 2 may exercise an option to transfer their membership to SERS Plan 3. SERS participants joining the system on or after September 1, 2000, are also members of SERS Plan 3. Refer to Section B of this note for SERS plan descriptions.

SERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by RCW 41.35, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 to 15 percent of salaries based on member choice. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of SERS Plan 3.

SERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are solely dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions as authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board. Any expenses caused in conjunction with self-directed investments are to be paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, SERS Plan 3 investments are made in the same portfolio as that of the SERS 2/3 defined benefit plan.

For Fiscal Year 2004, employee contributions required and made were \$43.8 million and plan refunds paid out were \$12.4 million.

Judicial Retirement Account (JRA)

The Judicial Retirement Account Plan was established by the Legislature in 1988 to provide supplemental retirement benefits. It is a defined contribution plan administered by the state Office of the Administrator for the Courts, under the direction of the Board for Judicial Administration. Membership includes judges elected or appointed to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts, and who are members of the PERS for their services as a judge. Vesting is full and immediate. There are three participating employers in JRA.

Member contributions equal 2.5 percent of covered salary and the state, as employer, matches this amount. Contributions are collected by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 2.14 RCW. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Current-year covered payroll for JRA employees was \$22.8 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. For Fiscal Year 2004, the contribution requirement for JRA was \$1.1 million. Actual employer and employee contributions were \$570 thousand each, for a total of \$1.1 million. Plan benefits paid out for Fiscal Year 2004 totaled \$282 thousand.

A JRA member who separates from judicial service for any reason is entitled to receive a lump-sum distribution of the accumulated contributions. If a member dies, the amount of accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit at the time of the member's death shall

be paid to such a person or persons having an insurable interest in the member's life, per written designation of the member.

Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equity Fund (TIAA/CREF)

TIAA/CREF, privately administered defined contribution plans, provide individual retirement fund contracts for each eligible employee. There are 37 state participating employers in the TIAA/CREF plan. Eligible employees include higher education faculty and other positions as designated by each institution; participation was established under chapter 28B.10 RCW. The employee must commence participation within the first two years of employment. Once eligible to participate in this system, members are vested immediately.

Employee contribution rates, which are based on age, range from 5 to 10 percent of salary. These rates are matched by the institution and sent to TIAA/CREF. The employer and employee obligations to contribute are established per chapter 28B.10 RCW. For Fiscal Year 2004, covered payroll for TIAA/CREF employees was \$1.3 billion and the contribution requirement for TIAA/CREF was \$215 million. Actual employer and employee contributions were \$107 million each, for a total of \$215 million. These contribution amounts represent approximately 8 percent each of covered payroll for employers and employees.

TIAA/CREF benefits are payable upon termination at the member's option unless the participant is reemployed in another institution which participates in TIAA/CREF. Upon retirement, participant accumulations are used to purchase an annuity. The benefits are determined as follows: TIAA - accumulations are converted to a fixed guaranteed annuity payable for life. In addition to the guaranteed annuity, a dividend payment is declared each year depending on investment performance; CREF - at retirement the value of the fund is converted to a variable annuity. This means the annuity is not guaranteed but rises and falls with the value of equity investments.

J. Plan Net Assets and Changes in Plan Net Assets

Pension plan investments are presented at fair value. Fair values are based on published market prices, quotations from national security exchanges and security pricing services, or by the respective fund managers for securities that are not actively traded. Privately held mortgages are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Certain pension trust fund investments, including real estate and private equity, are valued based on appraisals or independent advisors. The pension funds have no investments of any commercial or industrial organization whose market value exceeds five percent of

each plan's net assets. Additional disclosure describing investments is provided in Note 3.

The Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets presents the additions and deductions to plan net assets.

The Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets that follows presents the principal components of receivables, investments, and liabilities.

Combining Statement of Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2004

(expressed in thousands)

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
Assets:							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 6,407	\$ 798	\$ 56	\$ 5,299	\$ 958	\$ 2,931	\$ 700
Receivables:							
Interest and dividends	27,027	31,166	1,245	22,870	10,948	3,463	4,421
Due from other funds	66	208	4,050	57	3,395	12,243	852
Due from other governments	4,625	7,681	2,824	3,827	3,068	15,177	1,289
Other (net of allowance)	14,610	16,261	647	12,205	5,721	1,799	2,298
Total Receivables	46,328	55,316	8,766	38,959	23,132	32,682	8,860
Investments, Noncurrent:							
Asset backed securities	33,403	38,572	1,541	28,261	13,545	4,285	5,469
Collateralized mort obligations	295,810	341,594	13,642	250,277	119,951	37,947	48,432
Commercial paper	41,035	47,387	1,892	34,719	16,640	5,264	6,719
Corporate bonds	907,382	1,047,824	41,847	767,712	367,943	116,400	148,563
Corporate stock	778,035	898,457	35,882	658,275	315,493	99,806	127,385
Govt securities domestic	122,052	140,942	5,629	103,265	49,492	15,657	19,983
Govt securities foreign	17,097	19,744	789	14,466	6,933	2,193	2,799
Government bonds	4,297	4,962	198	3,637	1,742	551	704
Repurchase agreements	117,963	134,485	5,357	99,677	47,801	14,902	19,294
Certificates of deposit	172,699	199,429	7,965	146,116	70,029	22,154	28,275
Mutual funds	3,753,885	4,334,897	568,061	3,176,065	1,522,196	1,543,822	614,610
Mortgages	298,783	345,029	13,779	252,793	121,156	38,328	48,919
Real estate	870,931	1,005,730	40,166	736,872	353,162	111,723	142,594
Private equity	1,290,356	1,490,073	59,509	1,091,737	523,238	165,527	211,265
Investments on loan	682,286	787,888	31,466	577,265	276,666	87,524	111,708
Short term investments	506,786	588,394	23,777	438,674	213,190	67,459	85,706
Other noncurrent investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments, Noncurrent	9,892,800	11,425,407	851,500	8,379,811	4,019,177	2,333,542	1,622,425
Total Assets	\$ 9,945,535	\$ 11,481,521	\$ 860,322	\$ 8,424,069	\$ 4,043,267	\$ 2,369,155	\$ 1,631,985
Liabilities:							
Obligations under security lending agreements	\$ 705,422	\$ 812,848	\$ 32,469	\$ 596,710	\$ 286,014	\$ 90,261	\$ 115,498
Accrued liabilities	24,076	16,120	590	19,882	5,763	1,640	2,248
Due to other funds	164	4,896	139	163	12,731	3,372	4,181
Total Liabilities	729,662	833,864	33,198	616,755	304,508	95,273	121,927
Net Assets							
Net Assets Held in Trust for:							
Pension Benefits	9,215,873	10,647,657	827,124	7,807,314	3,738,759	2,273,882	1,510,058
(Schedule of funding progress by plan begins on page C - 100)							
Deferred Compensation Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Assets	\$ 9,215,873	\$ 10,647,657	\$ 827,124	\$ 7,807,314	\$ 3,738,759	\$ 2,273,882	\$ 1,510,058

State of Washington

SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Total
\$ 776	\$ 2,093	\$ 1,080	\$ 753	\$ 523	\$ 7	\$ 4,358	\$ 16,704	\$ 651	\$ 44,094
1,277	13,803	8,534	1,944	4	-	-	306	-	127,008
3,954	32	14	-	-	-	4	13	-	24,888
3,864	-	5,603	55	15	-	-	-	-	48,028
664	7,231	4,476	1,010	-	-	-	159	1,106	68,187
9,759	21,066	18,627	3,009	19	-	4	478	1,106	268,111
1,581	17,066	10,559	2,404	-	-	-	378	-	157,064
14,003	151,137	93,511	21,290	-	-	-	3,348	-	1,390,942
1,943	20,966	12,972	2,953	-	-	-	465	-	192,955
42,954	463,605	286,840	65,308	-	-	-	10,272	-	4,266,650
36,831	397,519	245,951	55,999	-	-	-	8,810	-	3,658,443
5,778	62,359	38,583	8,784	-	-	-	1,381	-	573,905
809	8,735	5,405	1,231	-	-	-	194	-	80,395
203	2,195	1,358	309	-	-	-	50	-	20,206
5,499	60,065	36,919	8,505	97	1	760	4,233	114	555,672
8,175	88,236	54,593	12,430	-	-	-	1,955	-	812,056
367,327	1,917,957	1,186,668	270,181	-	8,521	-	42,501	1,170,196	20,476,887
14,144	152,656	94,451	21,505	-	-	-	3,382	-	1,404,925
41,229	444,981	275,316	62,684	-	-	-	9,860	-	4,095,248
61,083	659,276	407,904	92,872	-	-	-	14,609	-	6,067,449
32,298	348,599	215,681	49,107	-	-	-	7,726	-	3,208,214
24,393	258,760	167,185	36,680	4,337	-	-	5,722	-	2,421,063
-	-	-	-	-	4,426	-	-	571,822	576,248
658,250	5,054,112	3,133,896	712,242	4,434	12,948	760	114,886	1,742,132	49,958,322
\$ 668,785	\$ 5,077,271	\$ 3,153,603	\$ 716,004	\$ 4,976	\$ 12,955	\$ 5,122	\$ 132,068	\$ 1,743,889	\$ 50,270,527
\$ 33,287	\$ 360,212	\$ 222,625	\$ 50,787	\$ 97	\$ 1	\$ 760	\$ 10,885	\$ 114	\$ 3,317,990
605	8,163	4,092	1,337	141	-	12	161	15	84,845
851	25	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	26,677
34,743	368,400	226,871	52,125	238	1	772	11,046	129	3,429,512
634,042	4,708,871	2,926,732	663,879	4,738	12,954	4,350	121,022	-	45,097,255
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,743,760	1,743,760
\$ 634,042	\$ 4,708,871	\$ 2,926,732	\$ 663,879	\$ 4,738	\$ 12,954	\$ 4,350	\$ 121,022	\$ 1,743,760	\$ 46,841,015

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004

(expressed in thousands)

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	PERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	TRS Plan 1	TRS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit	TRS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	SERS Plan 2/3 Defined Benefit
Additions:							
Contributions:							
Employers	\$ 22,789	\$ 69,377	\$ -	\$ 11,385	\$ 29,921	\$ -	\$ 9,076
Members	61,835	63,870	53,208	45,379	3,719	173,052	3,792
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	84,624	133,247	53,208	56,764	33,640	173,052	12,868
Investment Income:							
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	1,113,199	1,225,571	86,157	938,287	424,261	281,619	171,621
Interest and dividends	217,555	241,433	10,842	183,629	84,579	27,550	34,164
Less: Investment expenses	(11,599)	(13,095)	(814)	(9,796)	(5,288)	(2,157)	(2,116)
Net Investment Income	1,319,155	1,453,909	96,185	1,112,120	503,552	307,012	203,669
Transfers from other pension plans	310	251	21,143	147	439	892	1,631
Other additions	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total Additions	1,404,089	1,587,407	170,536	1,169,031	537,632	480,956	218,168
Deductions:							
Pension benefits	828,765	86,174	-	692,243	13,417	-	6,692
Pension refunds	5,628	27,083	26,580	1,792	2,858	25,932	2,025
Transfers to other pension plans	4	22,917	252	-	1,003	380	545
Administrative expenses	414	191	-	111	43	-	41
Distributions to participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	834,811	136,365	26,832	694,146	17,321	26,312	9,303
Net Increase	569,278	1,451,042	143,704	474,885	520,311	454,644	208,865
Net Assets - Beginning	8,646,595	9,196,615	683,420	7,332,429	3,218,448	1,819,238	1,301,193
Net Assets - Ending	\$ 9,215,873	\$ 10,647,657	\$ 827,124	\$ 7,807,314	\$ 3,738,759	\$ 2,273,882	\$ 1,510,058

State of Washington

SERS Plan 3 Defined Contribution	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2	WSPRS Plan 1/2	JRS	JRA	Judges	VFFRPF	Deferred Compensation	Total
\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 30,773	\$ 1	\$ 196	\$ 570	\$ -	\$ 771	\$ -	\$ 174,860
43,833	85	51,323	1,378	196	570	-	145	-	502,385
-	-	20,192	-	5,995	-	500	4,351	-	31,038
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,660	147,660
43,833	86	102,288	1,379	6,387	1,140	500	5,267	147,660	855,943
68,586	561,324	330,557	78,212	(5)	1,131	(46)	12,375	160,210	5,453,059
10,398	109,905	65,292	15,340	64	323	73	2,655	45,941	1,049,743
(526)	(5,850)	(3,936)	(816)	(5)	(17)	(8)	(152)	(2,114)	(58,289)
78,458	665,379	391,913	92,736	54	1,437	19	14,878	204,037	6,444,513
484	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	25,418
-	-	-	-	-	18	-	4	2,613	2,636
122,775	665,465	494,201	94,236	6,441	2,595	519	20,149	354,310	7,328,510
-	272,118	6,043	25,724	8,403	282	684	8,503	-	1,949,048
12,364	133	5,720	303	-	-	-	16	-	110,434
290	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,418
-	151	62	23	-	-	-	51	-	1,087
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,485	73,485
12,654	272,429	11,825	26,050	8,403	282	684	8,570	73,485	2,159,472
110,121	393,036	482,376	68,186	(1,962)	2,313	(165)	11,579	280,825	5,169,038
523,921	4,315,835	2,444,356	595,693	6,700	10,641	4,515	109,443	1,462,935	41,671,977
\$ 634,042	\$ 4,708,871	\$ 2,926,732	\$ 663,879	\$ 4,738	\$ 12,954	\$ 4,350	\$ 121,022	\$ 1,743,760	\$ 46,841,015

Note 12 - Commitments and Contingencies

A. Construction and Other Commitments

Outstanding commitments related to state facility construction, improvement, and/or renovation totaled \$2.3 billion at June 30, 2004.

B. Summary of Significant Litigation

The state and its agencies are parties to numerous routine legal proceedings that normally occur in governmental operations. At any given point, there may be numerous lawsuits involving state agencies that could impact expenditures. There is a recurring volume of tort and other claims for compensation and damages against the state and some specific state agencies, including the Departments of Transportation, Corrections, Social and Health Services, and the University of Washington. A significant portion of pending litigation relates to the implementation of specific state programs, and funds are reserved each biennium for handling this litigation. The collective impact of these claims, however, is not likely to have a material impact on state revenues or expenditures.

Social Service Program Administration Litigation

During the reporting period, there have been additional challenges or developments in pending cases involving the administration of state social service programs. These include:

Pierce County, et al. v. DSHS, et al. This case is a challenge to the state's mental health system, which contemplates a joint state-local responsibility for providing a continuum of services. The county asserts that the state agency and the Legislature have failed in their duty to provide care for the mentally ill and developmentally disabled. If relief is granted to the plaintiff, it is difficult to estimate the cost to the agency to comply with the court order but program costs of \$5 million annually are possible, with additional damages of \$1 to \$5 million or higher.

Arc of Washington v. Quasim; Boyle v. Braddock. Both of these cases involve challenges to DSHS's administration of programs for developmentally disabled clients. A proposed settlement in the *Arc* case was rejected by the federal court and the case was dismissed. An appeal was taken by plaintiffs to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The *Boyle* case is a related class action, also dismissed by the federal district court and with an appeal also pending. Biennial costs of providing the expanded program services sought by the so far unsuccessful plaintiffs range from approximately \$165 to \$222 million.

Braam v. State. This case involves several years of litigation over the state's foster care system. A post-appeal mediation has resulted in a plan to implement changes in the system. DSHS estimates a cost of approximately \$50 million to comply with the settlement.

Townsend v. Braddock. This is a class action on behalf of elderly and disabled adults under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). At issue is whether there will be an expansion of eligibility for a home and community based care program (COPES-like program). Potential costs to the state are unknown but could be in the \$5 million per year range. The case is currently stayed.

Higher Education Litigation

School Districts' Alliance for Adequate Funding of Special Education v. State. Plaintiffs, a group of school districts, challenge the Legislature's funding formula for special education. The case has a potential fiscal impact of \$200 million a biennium. There is also a threatened challenge to the state's funding of all basic education, which would be an even more significant financial exposure for the state. That lawsuit is expected within the next six to twelve months, if not sooner.

Brown and WEA v. State. Plaintiffs challenge the Legislature's funding of two learning improvement days instead of three, alleging a violation of Initiative 732. The potential fiscal impact is in the range of \$15 to \$60 million.

Personnel Administration

WPEA v. State. In this class action, employees in "common classes" in general government agencies and higher education institutions seek back pay representing salary differentials between higher and lower paid in each set of common classes. The potential fiscal impact is \$10 million per year, beginning in 1996.

Tax and Medical Assistance Litigation

There is a recurring volume of lawsuits seeking refunds of taxes paid to the state. All are not reported here. However, *Estate of Hemphill v. Department of Revenue* is a significant estate tax case pending in the State Supreme Court. Should the Department of Revenue not prevail, the refund amounts at issue are approximately \$36 million for 2002, \$65 million for 2003, \$96 million for 2004, and \$113 million in 2005.

There also have in the past been a number of cases involving Medicaid reimbursement claims of significant magnitude or claims related to DSHS medical reimbursement programs. Two cases are currently of significance:

Capital Medical Center v. State. This case involves reimbursement to hospitals for emergency care provided to indigent patients. The potential fiscal impact is \$20 million.

Group Health v. DSHS. This is a breach of contract claim involving disenrollment of SSI receipts. The potential fiscal impact is estimated at above \$14 million.

Natural Resources/State Land Management

U.S. v. Washington - Phase II treaty rights litigation. WSDOT has estimated \$200 million in remedial costs associated with existing fish passage barriers which they intend to address over the next 20 years. The Tribes are seeking some “significantly” accelerated remedial schedule and possible a broader definition of “fish passage barrier.” Either result would likely have a significant financial impact on WSDOT. This case has been in settlement discussions for the past two years. In a recent development, the case is now heading to trial (trial date to be established). An earlier trial date and accelerated remedial schedule could increase the short-term liability to the state.

C. Federal Assistance

The state has received federal financial assistance for specific purposes that are generally subject to review or audit by the grantor agencies. Entitlement to this assistance is generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of assistance for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from a review or audit may become a liability of the state. The state does estimate and recognize a claims and judgments liability for disallowances when determined by the grantor agency or for probable disallowances based on experience pertaining to these grants; however, these recognized liabilities and any unrecognized disallowances are considered immaterial to the state’s overall financial condition.

D. Arbitrage Rebate

Rebatable arbitrage is defined by the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148 as earnings on investments purchased from the gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue. The rebatable arbitrage must be

paid to the federal government. State agencies and universities responsible for investments from bond proceeds carefully monitor their investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any state arbitrage liability. The state estimates that rebatable arbitrage liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

E. Other Commitments and Contingencies

School Bond Guarantee Program

Washington voters passed a constitutional amendment in November 1999, creating the Washington State School Bond Guarantee Program. The program’s purpose is to provide savings to state taxpayers by pledging the full faith and credit of the state of Washington to the full and timely payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds in the event a school district is unable to make a payment. The issuing school district remains responsible for the repayment of the bonds, including any payment the state makes under the guarantee.

The State Treasurer introduced the School Bond Guarantee Program in March 2000. At the end of Fiscal Year 2004, the state had guaranteed 157 school districts’ voter-approved general obligation debt with a total outstanding principal of \$3.8 billion. The state estimates that school bond guarantee liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Local Option Capital Asset Lending Program (LOCAL)

On September 1, 1998, the state lease-purchase program was extended to local governments seeking low cost financing of essential equipment. The program allows local governments to pool their financing requests together with Washington State agencies in Certificates of Participation (COPs). Refer to Note 7.B for the state’s COP disclosure. These COP’s do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the state, rather local governments pledge their full faith and credit in a general obligation pledge. In the event that any local government fails to make any payment, the state is obligated to withhold an amount sufficient to make such payment from the local government’s share, if any, of state revenues or other amounts authorized or required by law to be distributed by the state to such local government, if otherwise legally permissible. Upon failure of any local government to make a payment, the state is further obligated, to the extent of legally available appropriated funds to make such payment on behalf of such local government. The local government remains obligated to make all COP payments and reimburse the state for any conditional payments.

As of June 30, 2004, outstanding certificates of participation notes totaled \$43 million for 165 local governments participating in LOCAL. The state estimates that LOCAL program liability, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

Office Building Lease

The 2001 Legislature authorized the state to lease-develop an office building in Tumwater, Washington. On October 23, 2003, the state entered into a ground lease and a lease agreement with Tumwater Office Properties (TOP), a Washington nonprofit corporation. The agreements call for TOP to design and construct an

office building and to finance it with tax-exempt obligations that meet the requirements of Revenue Ruling 63-20 and Revenue Procedure 82-26 issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The state is required to make monthly payments that equal the required debt service on the bonds. Additional amounts may also be due per the terms of the lease agreement. The lease agreements provide the state with options to purchase the building during the term of the lease and transfer ownership of the building to the state at the end of the lease. The office building is scheduled for occupancy in September 2005.

Note 13 - Subsequent Events

A. Bond Issues

In July 2004, the state issued \$45.4 million in General Obligation Taxable Bonds, Series 2005T.

In July 2004, the state issued \$350 million in Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005A, \$173.7 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005B, and \$65 million in Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series, 2005C.

B. Certificates of Participation

In July 2004, the state issued \$38.9 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2004D.

In September 2004, the state issued \$9.8 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2004E.

In November 2004, the state issued \$8.5 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2004F.

In December 2004, the state issued \$12 million in Certificates of Participation for various state and local government equipment purchases, Series 2004G.